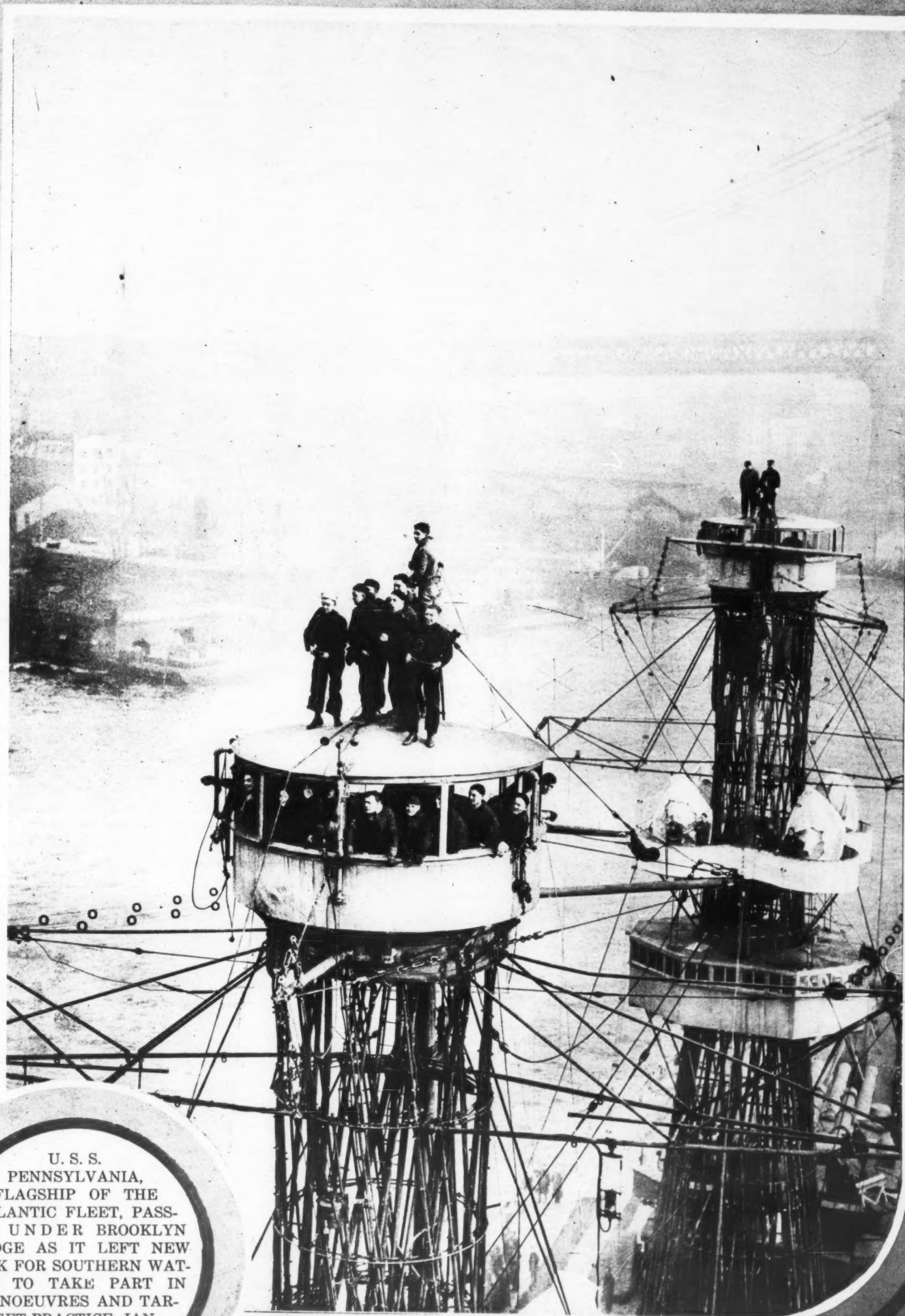


# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY  
VOL. X., NO. 20. JANUARY 15, 1920.

PRICE TEN CENTS



U. S. S.  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
FLAGSHIP OF THE  
ATLANTIC FLEET, PASS-  
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BRIDGE AS IT LEFT NEW  
YORK FOR SOUTHERN WAT-  
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MANOEUVRES AND TAR-  
GET PRACTICE, JAN.

7, 1920.  
(© Keystone  
View.)

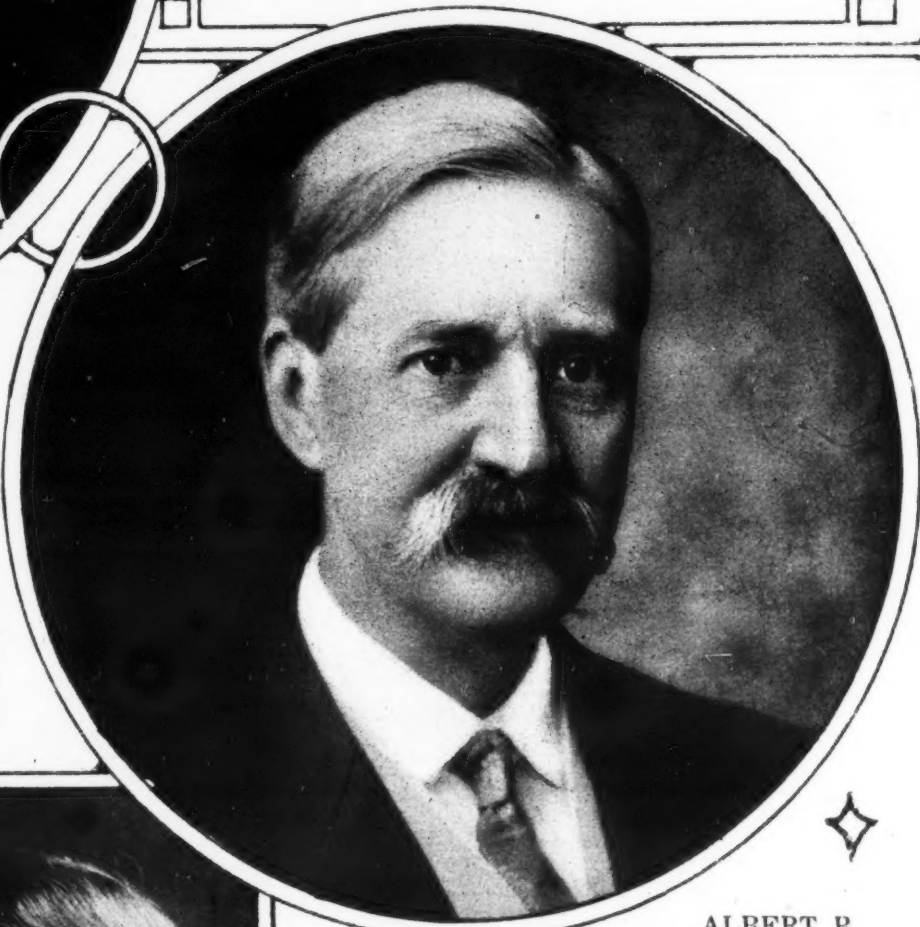


## Leading Figures in Legislative Action at the National Capital



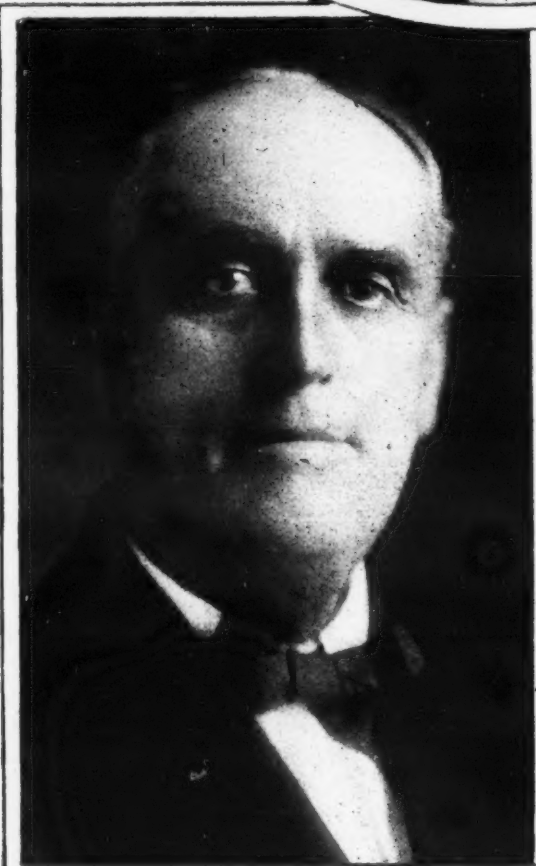
**WILLIAM J. BRYAN**, whose reported entry into the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination has stirred political circles.

THE reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess finds both the House and Senate confronted with a multitude of momentous problems. Prominent among these are the railroad bills providing for the prevention of strikes, the disposition of the Peace Treaty, the deportation of radical aliens and the curbing of profiteering. As regards the treaty, the outlook is not reassuring. A dozen or more Democrats, headed by Hoke Smith of Georgia, are reported as ready to go far toward accepting the substance of the Lodge reservations, but the tendency has been retarded by the report that President Wilson was unalterably opposed to such action. It is probable that an investigation into the conferring of naval awards will be begun shortly.



**ALBERT B. CUMMINS**,

Republican Senator from Iowa, in charge of the railroad bill now under discussion, which contains drastic anti-strike provisions. It provides heavy fines and long imprisonment as penalties. It has been bitterly fought by labor unions.



**LEMUEL P. PADGETT**, Democratic Representative from Tennessee and ranking member on the minority side of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



**W. W. LUFKIN**, Republican Representative from Massachusetts, who seeks investigation of Admiral Decker's statements regarding Spain.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



**J. J. ESCH**,

Republican Representative from Wisconsin, whose railroad bill provides for voluntary conciliation of disputes.



**LUTHER C. STEWARD**, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees. It has 154 local unions.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



# What This Week's Pictures Tell

## ROUNDING UP RADICALS

ON the night of Jan. 2, and for several days succeeding, a nation-wide raid was made on members of radical organizations whose avowed object was the overthrow by force of the United States Government. Over 6,000 arrests were made, and an extensive deportation is promised of those whose guilt is proved.

This formal statement on the raids was issued by the Department of Justice:

"Agents of the Department of Justice took into custody several hundred members of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party of this country, located in thirty-three cities, on the charge that these organizations advocate and teach the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. The only difference between the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party is one of leadership. Both of these parties, since their organization early last September, have been endeavoring to bring about the establishment of a Soviet form of Government in this country, similar to that which now obtains in Russia."

The extract from the manifesto of the Communist Party as made public was as follows:

"The Communist Party of America is the party of the working class. The Communist Party of America proposes to end capitalism, and organize a workers' industrial republic. The workers must control industry and dispose of the products of industry. The Communist Party is a party realizing the limitations of all existing workers' organizations, and proposes to develop the revolutionary movement necessary to free the workers from the oppression of capitalism. The Communist Party insists that the problems of the American worker are identical with the problems of the workers of the world."

"The Communist Party is the conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aim is to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism, and the destruction of the bourgeois State."

"The Communist Party prepares itself for the revolution in the measure that it develops a program of immediate action, expressing the mass struggles of the proletariat. These struggles must be inspired with revolutionary spirit and purposes."

"The Communist Party is fundamentally a party of action. It brings to the workers a consciousness of their oppression, of the impossibility of improving their conditions under capitalism. The Communist Party directs the workers' struggle against capitalism, developing fuller forms and purposes in this struggle culminating in the mass action of the revolution."

"In close connection with the unskilled workers is the problem of the negro worker. The negro problem is a political and economic problem. The racial oppression of the negro is simply the expression of his economic bondage and oppression, each intensifying the other. This complicates the negro problem, but does not alter its proletarian character. The Communist Party will carry on agitation among the negro workers to unite them with all class-conscious workers."

## VISCOUNT JELlicoe's VISIT

THE most important naval visitor to this country since the world war ended is Viscount Jellicoe, who for the greater part of the war commanded the Grand Fleet that held the seas for Britain. He spent some time in New York as the guest of Charles M. Schwab and later visited the national capital. He reached Washington on Jan. 4 as the guest of the Navy Department.

Lord Jellicoe was welcomed by Rear Admiral Niblack, designated by Secretary Daniels as naval aid to the distinguished visitor during his stay.

"My word, but that is an imposing pile," the world-famous naval commander exclaimed as the battleship gray of the Capitol Building caught his eye upon emerging to the street. The

architectural beauty of the Union Station elicited likewise an expression of admiration.

The British Admiral and his staff were entertained at dinner at the British Embassy, after an extended afternoon's drive about the city.

Admiral Jellicoe visited the Naval Academy Jan. 6 and told the 2,000 midshipmen that the peace of the world was assured as long as the navies of the United States and Great Britain maintained their present co-operation and comradeship. The midshipmen gave a rousing "four N" cheer for the British sea fighter, which the Admiral acknowledged smilingly.

The Admiral spoke of the honor he felt in meeting the "budding officers of the United States Navy—that great navy which has been so closely bound in comradeship with my own."

The Admiral said that the march past of the regiment was one of the most impressive sights he had ever witnessed, and that its accuracy and spirit had been typical of the efficiency of the American Navy. The Academy history, he said, was larger and older than any institution of the kind in the United Kingdom.

In closing he urged the middies to give their best effort to maintain the traditions of their institution, service, and country.

## MR. BRYAN'S ACTIVITIES

THE emergence of William Jennings Bryan from his comparative retirement, and the more than possibility that he will take an active part in shaping the immediate future of the Democratic Party, to say nothing of perhaps himself becoming a candidate for the Presidential nomination, have caused a profound stir in Washington and the country at large.

Friends of Mr. Bryan say that he has essayed not only to direct the Democratic Party as to the nominee and the platform, but that he intends to exert his influence to effect a prompt ratification of the treaty. He is convinced, these friends assert, that delay in accepting reservations is working not only to the disadvantage of the country in a business and financial way, but is placing the Democratic Party in the position of fighting for issues that the majority of the people do not want.

"Mr. Bryan sees no objection to the reservation made on Article X," said one of his confidants recently, who saw many Democratic Senators last week. If this is Mr. Bryan's position, there seems every reason to believe that he is determined to carry his fight on the treaty directly to the door of the White House.

## AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS

THE spectacular developments abroad in aerial travel should not be allowed to obscure the achievements of our own country in this comparatively new field.

The United States has the opportunity to lead the world in civilian aeronautical activities and as a market for aircraft in 1920, in the opinion of commissions of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America. A report covering the findings of the commissions was made public recently. One commission, headed by Alan R. Hawley, traveled through America; another, headed by Lieut. Commander Louis D. Beaumont and Major Charles J. Glidden, went to China and Japan; another, with Augustus Post as Chairman, studied conditions in Europe, while the South and Central American field was investigated by Alberto Santos-Dumont and others.

It was the joint opinion of these commissions that the United States is ahead of all other countries in number of planes actually ordered and bought for civilian purposes, number of aerial transportation lines being organized, actual daily performance of the Aerial Mail Service and volume of mail carried, and possibilities for the use of aircraft for commercial purposes, and that the fact that the Post Office has proved that military planes can be converted into mail carriers makes possible the utilization of service planes to meet the

immediate demand which manufacturers are unable to meet. The report continued:

"The demand for large passenger-carrying aircraft alone would keep all the present manufacturers busy for the entire coming year. These aircraft are so large that constructing them is almost like constructing ships of the sea. Constructing 200 of the large aircraft would keep the American and British aircraft manufacturers busy for a year."

## NAVAL AWARD INQUIRY

IT was indicated by a canvass of the Senate and House Naval Committees on Jan. 4 that a searching inquiry would be ordered of the recent awards of naval decorations by Secretary Daniels.

Senator Carroll S. Page, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, would not consent to predict the line of action to be taken by the Senate Naval Committee, but there is every indication that his committee will favor an investigation by a joint sub-committee. Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, is understood to be in favor of an inquiry by a joint sub-committee. Representative W. W. Lufkin of Massachusetts, a member of the House Naval Committee, who has conferred with members of both the House and Senate Naval Committees during the Christmas holidays, said Jan. 4:

"I have ascertained that sentiment in both committees favors making the investigation through the instrumentality of a joint sub-committee from both Senate and House Naval Committees. I will introduce my resolution calling on Secretary Daniels for a complete list of every man recommended by a commanding officer for a medal, a detailed list showing the action taken by the Knight Board in recommending awards, a detailed showing as to what changes Secretary Daniels made on the Knight Board's recommendations, and also information as to who aided Secretary Daniels when he reached his conclusions in the matter."

## DISTURBED INDIA

IN recent reports from India there are details of the testimony given before the commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the killing of natives at Amritsar, India, last April.

General Sir William Beynon, district commander, testifying at Lahore in November, strongly upheld the introduction of martial law. He defended the action of General Dyer, commander of the troops in India at Gallian-Walabagh and Amritsar. He said mobile columns had been sent out to impress the natives and make it clear that it was intended to keep order and to counteract false reports spread about that British rule had ended.

Magistrate J. E. Kough testified regarding flogging. He said that only natives of good physique were chosen, twelve being flogged in one day on the same triangle. The punishment was inflicted with the usual cane.

Colonel North, who commanded the fort during the riots, said that the people were offensive, and laughed and jeered at the British quite a month prior to the riots. Early in the morning of April 12 a crowd of 6,000 collected outside the rails of the fort. Many were armed with axes on poles, Colonel North said. They tried to push the rails down and spat at the people inside. They also stoned an officer leaving the fort on a motorcycle. According to Colonel North, many used the expression, "Let us kill the white men."

At the opening of the Indian National Congress Dec. 24 the President, Motilal Nehru, referred to the tragic events in Punjab. The members of the congress, he declared, met in deep mourning for the cruel murder of hundreds of their brothers.

"The pledges of peace," said Motilal Nehru, "had proved empty. President Wilson's fourteen points were dead. Prussianism had been crushed and militarism enthroned. Russia, desiring peace, had been given no respite. Turkey's fate hung in the balance."

The President of the congress con-

tended that the official evidence before the Hunter Commission showed that martial law had been needlessly prolonged, merely for striking terror into the hearts of the people and to avoid trouble in the future.

## IRISH DISORDERS

MORE bloodshed resulted in distracted Ireland when, on Dec. 28, shooting occurred in Dublin near Phoenix Park.

At 1:30 o'clock shots were heard in the neighborhood of the Viceregal Lodge. They continued intermittently at intervals for nearly an hour in that portion of Phoenix Park between the lodge and the magazine. There apparently was no direct attack on the Viceregal Lodge itself. The occupants of the lodge at first thought the shooting was connected with some sort of holiday revelry.

As the firing persisted, however, a military guard, consisting of an officer and two men, turned out and searched the Viceregal grounds. Finding nothing unusual there, they went through the park near the main road. While traversing the centre of the park they engaged in a sharp exchange of firing with the intruders, and Lieutenant Boast, who was leading his men, fell, shot through the heart.

One of the attacking party also was killed. He was a civilian, about 40 years of age. According to some reports he was wearing portions of a soldier's uniform. No weapon was found on or near his body. Pools of blood were found on the scene, which is about half a mile from the lodge.

After the shooting the intruders decamped in the darkness. The four men arrested were not taken into custody near the scene of the shooting, but were apprehended as they were leaving the park about two hours later. They denied having had any connection with the affray, and it is reported that no incriminating evidence was found on them.

After the shooting the military brought a machine gun to the scene. This was fired in the direction which it was supposed the men had taken. Nobody was hit by the bullets.

Another theory advanced was that no raid against the Viceregal Lodge was intended. It was supposed that an isolated shot was fired which Lieutenant Boast and two privates went to investigate. It is not thought that they reached the person who fired the shot, but became involved in a struggle with a passerby, who, with the Lieutenant, was killed.

It was also reported that the dead civilian was a laborer who had been treated at a Dublin hospital and was walking home through the park. He wore bandages on his face, the police say.

The name of the civilian killed is said to be Laurence Carey, who resided at Lucan, near Phoenix Park.

According to another version of the origin of the struggle, Carey ignored the challenge to halt, and when the soldiers approached Carey seized Boast, whereupon the soldiers fired their pistols, killing Carey. This version does not state who shot Boast.

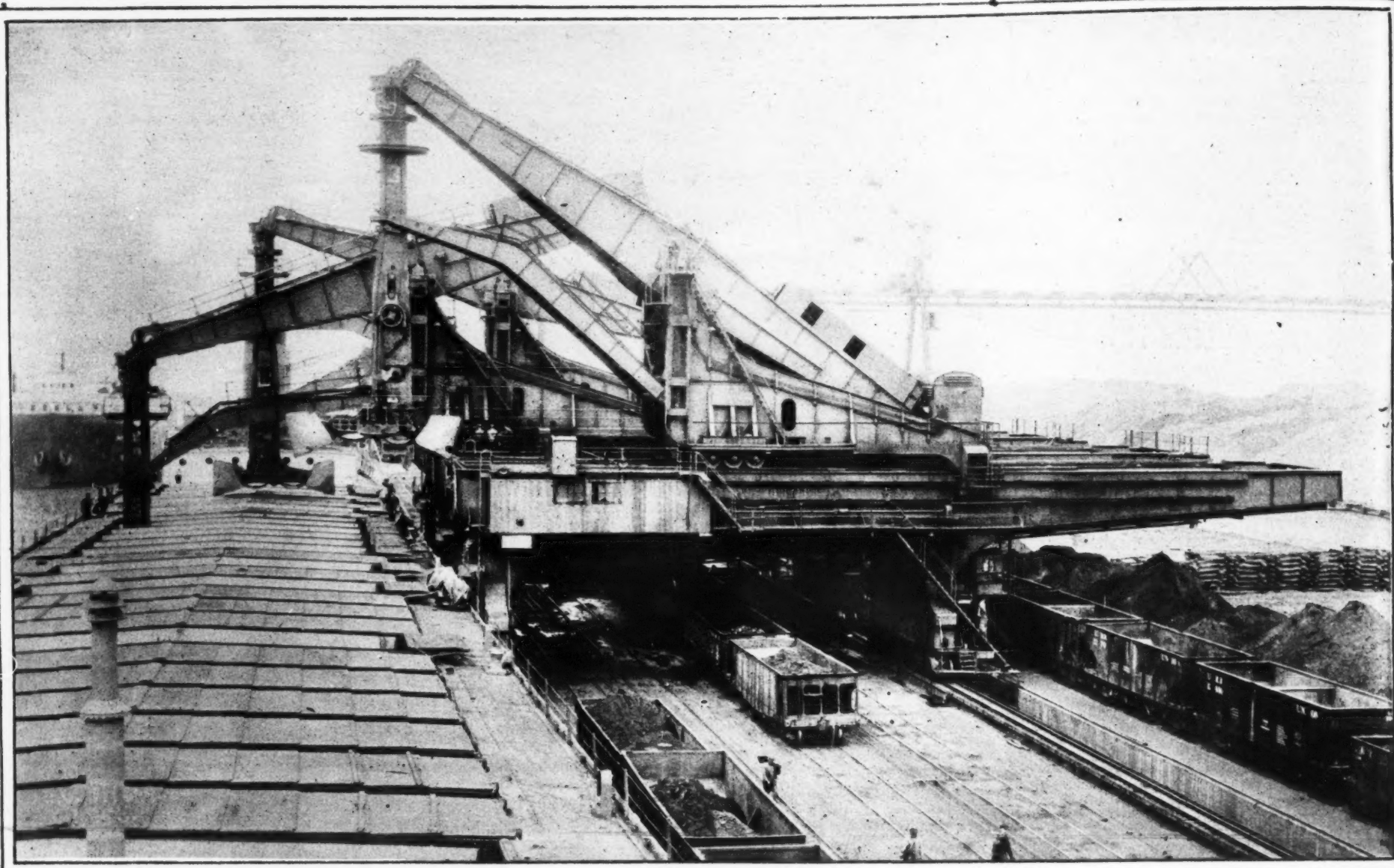
Boast began as a drummer boy in the Lancashire Regiment, and won his commission for conspicuous service in the war. His brother is still a drummer in the same regiment. His father, a Major, also rose from the ranks.

The bodies of the two dead men were taken to the George V. Hospital, where an inquest will be held. Lieutenant Boast was only 20 years old. He was mentioned in the Court circular as having been invited to dine with Field Marshal Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland, on Saturday evening. On the same day he had bade farewell to his parents, who had been paying him a visit.

There was great excitement in the city when the newspapers announced the occurrence. Crowds visited the scene during the afternoon.



## Engineering Constructions, Curious Contrivances and Significant



Huge automatic unloaders at work at Conneaut, Ohio. There are seven of these mammoth unloaders at the docks of the United States Steel Corporation. They are used for unloading the ore vessels that bring their freight by way of the Great Lakes from the Lake Superior ore region, which is rich in its mineral deposits. The ore is unloaded from the vessels and deposited in the railroad cars that run beneath the unloaders. The work is done on a scale and with a rapidity almost unbelievable.



A "pocket airplane," which has folding wings, thus greatly reducing the storage space required. It is called the "Whippet." It has a speed of 95 miles an hour and has a wing span of 21 feet 6 inches.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Another view of the "Whippet" folding airplane, made by the Austin Company. Its cost is about \$2,000. It is 16 feet 3 inches long. It can go thirty miles on a gallon of gasoline. It is here shown ready to fly.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE year just past has been prolific in new types of airplanes, chiefly for the purpose of carrying mail, freight and passengers. In the great development of the industry, individual planes have not been overlooked. It was freely predicted immediately after the war that individual planes would soon be almost as common as automobiles, and quite as safe in their operation. Two great difficulties have stood in the way of realizing this prediction. One was the excessive cost of the planes and the other was their unwieldiness and the great amount of hangar space required to store them. Still a third objection has been the field needed for the preliminary spin resulting in the "take off." All of these problems have now been practically solved. Airplanes of the "Whippet" type, shown in the accompanying pictures, have folding wings which greatly reduce the storage space. This type could be kept in a cellar or an ordinary barn or garage. The price has been brought down to about \$2,000, with a prospect of further reductions as the parts become standardized. Several recently invented types have nearly or quite succeeded in rising and descending perpendicularly. It is interesting to learn from a recent official statement of the British Air Service that fewer fatalities proportionately attend flying than travel by railroad trains.



# Significant Events Caught by the Camera Here and Abroad



Special police force of picked men, well armed, organized by Gustav Noske, Germany's Minister of Defense. They are called the "Safety Police." The Allies, however, are moving toward a reduction of the force as being in conflict with treaty terms.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



FIELD MARSHAL LORD HAIG (INDICATED BY CROSS) ENTERING THE HOUSE OF LORDS, LONDON, TO TAKE HIS SEAT FOR THE FIRST TIME. AS HE ENTERED, ALL THE MEMBERS ROSE AND UNCOVERED.

(© N. Y. H. Service.)



SEAMUS O'DOHERTY, prominent in the movement to establish an Irish Republic, who escaped recently from the Mount Joy Prison in Dublin and reached Philadelphia Jan. 2.

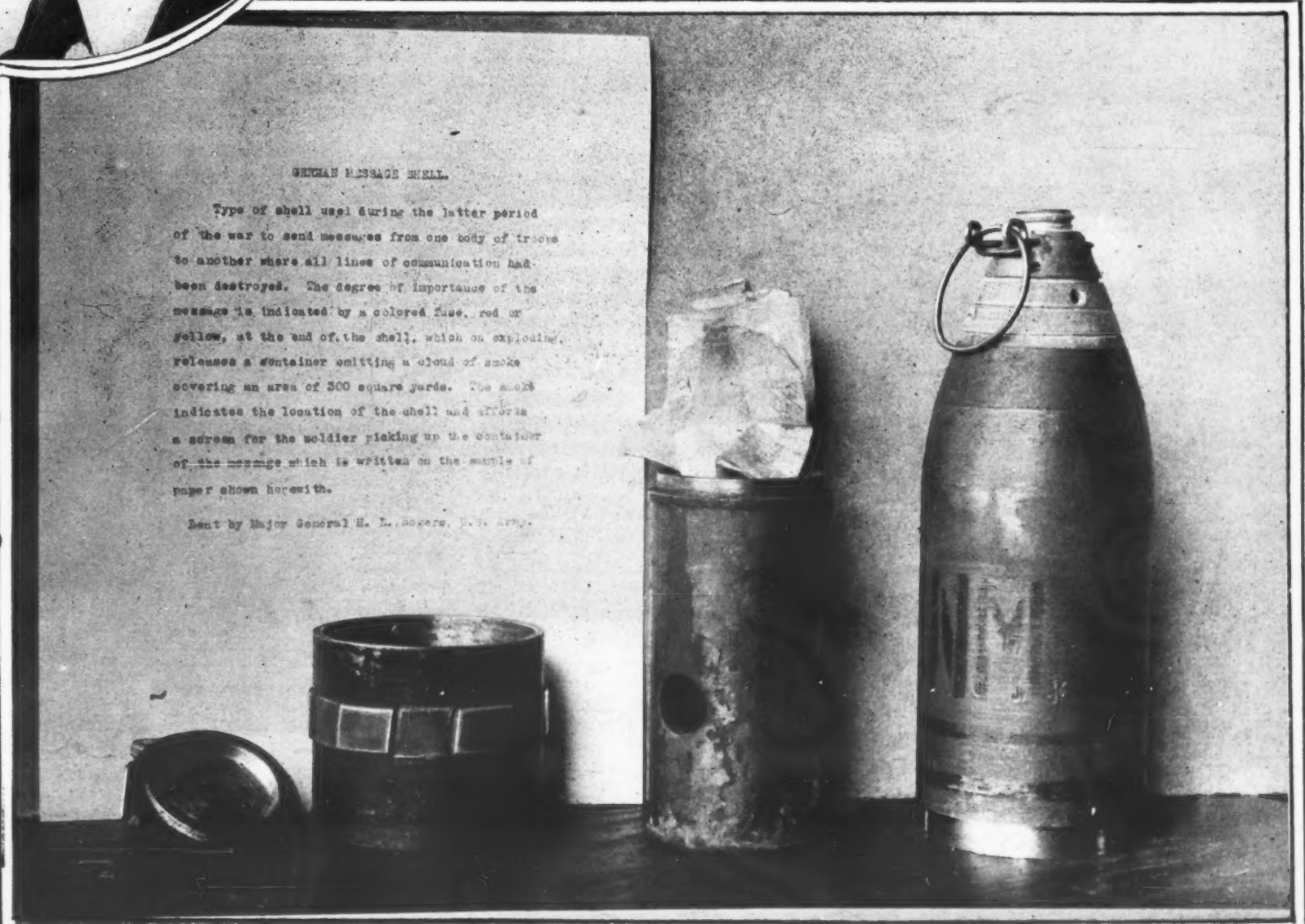
German message shell which was used by Germany toward the end of the war, when other means of communication had been destroyed. This is one of three such shells brought to America.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

## GERMAN MESSAGE SHELL.

Type of shell used during the latter period of the war to send messages from one body of troops to another where all lines of communication had been destroyed. The degree of importance of the message is indicated by a colored fuse, red or yellow, at the end of the shell, which on exploding, releases a container emitting a cloud of smoke covering an area of 300 square yards. The smoke indicates the location of the shell and affords a screen for the soldier picking up the container of the message which is written on the sample of paper shown herewith.

Sent by Major General H. L. Rogers, U. S. Army.





# Striking Personalities and Happenings of Interest



Ex-Emperor Charles of Austria, his wife, the former Empress Zita, and their children, photographed in the garden of their residence at Prangins in Switzerland. The estate, which belongs to a relative of the exiles, has been put at their disposition. While schemes for the restoration of the Hapsburgs are at times reported, they rarely centre upon the late occupant of the throne.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Queen Wilhelmina of Holland on a journey through the Province of Limburg, where she was warmly greeted. Behind her is Prince Henry, and to the right are the Minister of the Interior and the Burgomaster of Heerlen.

(© International.)



How rapidly things have changed in a year is shown by this picture of the burning of memoranda at the breaking up of the General Headquarters in France. Secrets that were once most jealously guarded and which their owners would have defended with their lives have lost all their value now that the war has ended and concealment of plans is unnecessary.

(© Central News Photo Service.)

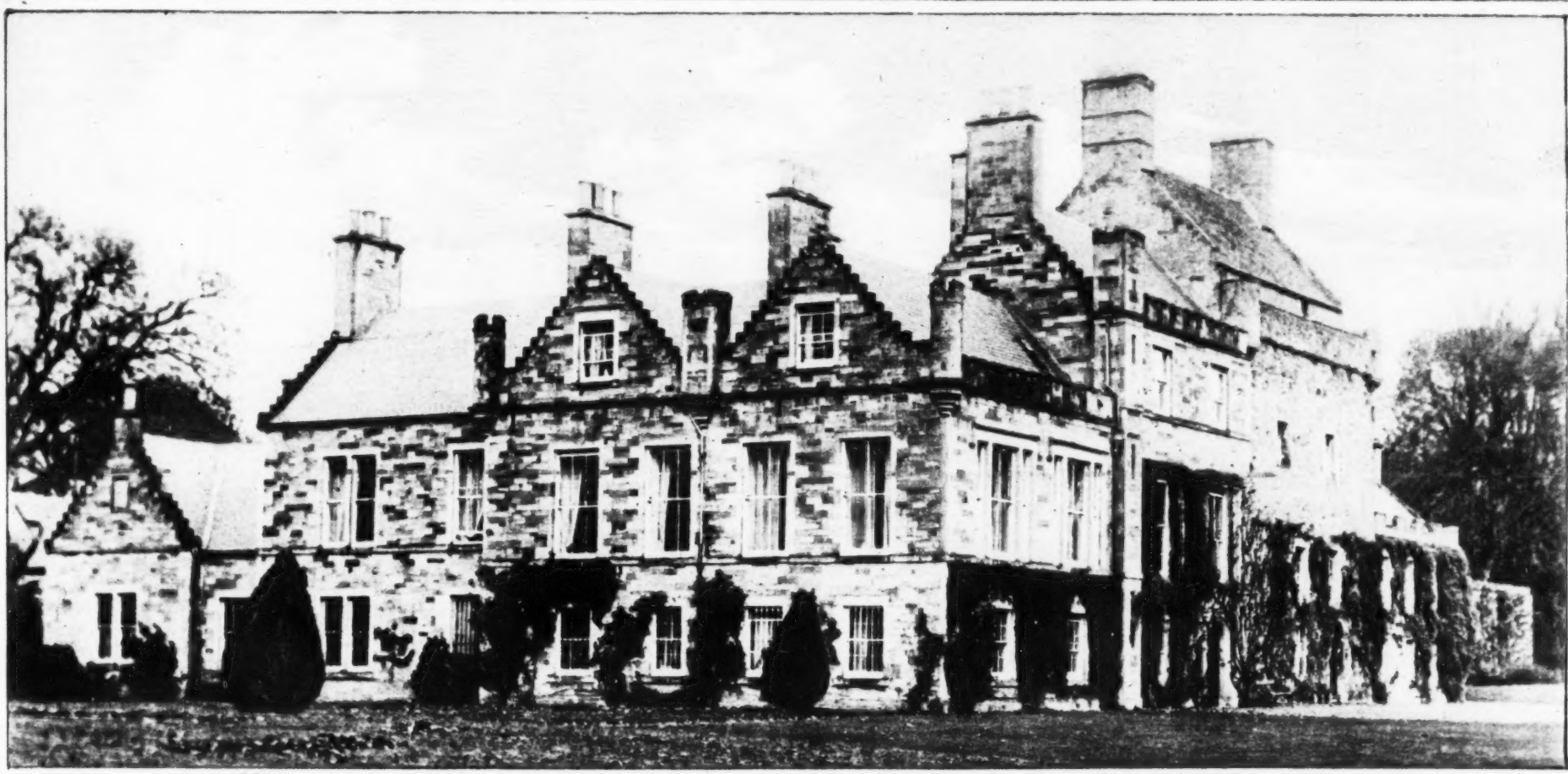


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# t and Importance in This Country and in Europe



One of the largest and most picturesque estates in England has lately been given to Field Marshal Haig by the nation. It is the mansion of Bemercyde situated in Berkshire and the ancestral estate of the Haig family. It was purchased by popular subscription. (© Central News Photo Service.)

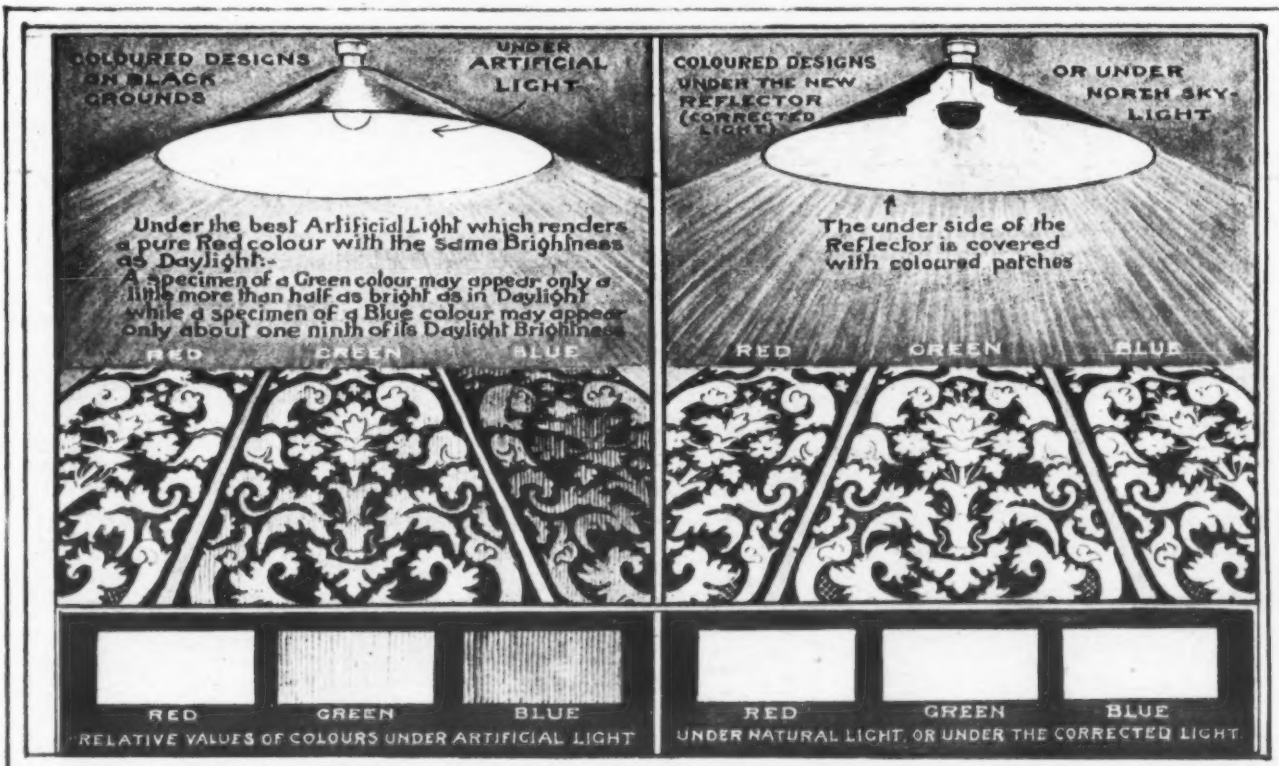


"Babe" Ruth, the famous baseball star who has recently been purchased by the New York Americans from the Boston Red Sox for \$125,000, largest price ever paid for a player. He made 29 home runs last season.

(© Central News Photo Service.)



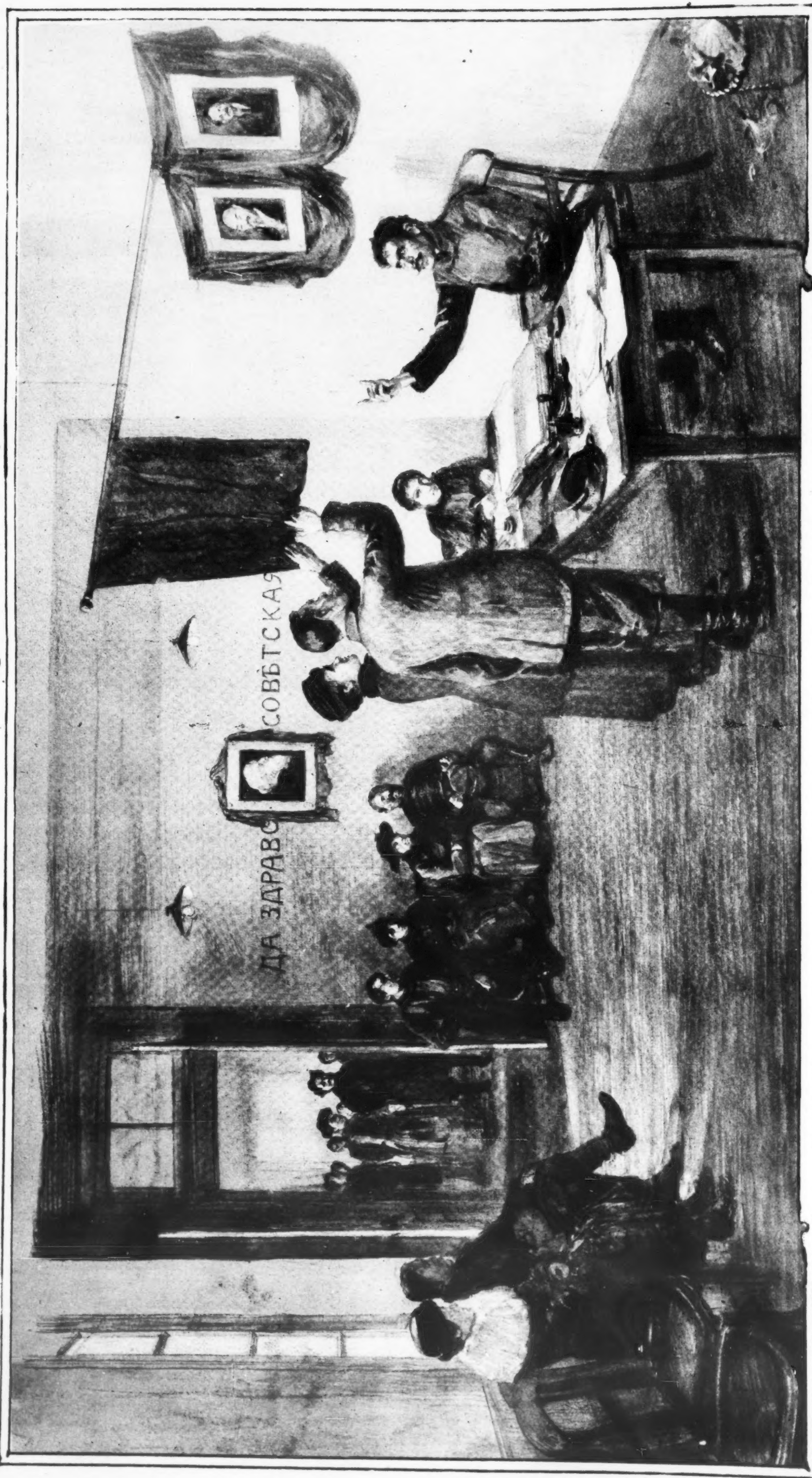
Allied military mission at Riga. In the front row left to right are (1) Lieut. Col. Kalnin, Lettish Chief of Staff; (2) Gen. Simonson, Lettish Commander in Chief; (3) Brig. Gen. Alfred Butt, British; (4) M. Ulmanis, President of Latvia; (5) Col. Tallents, British, and (6) M. Strandmann, Prime Minister of Esthonia.



The Sheringham Reflector which enables colors to retain their values under artificial light. It is an invention of great importance to color industries and to surgery. The discovery was made by an artist, and was afterward developed by scientists, who were quick to perceive its value and the new era that it promised to open up in many lines.



# Marriage Ties Formed and Dissolved With Equal Facility Under Bolshevik Rule



There are few formalities required for marriages in Soviet Russia. All that is required for a couple who wish to wed is that they appear at a local marriage department, where they register their names if they are able to write. If illiterate, they make a mark which is vouched for by their nearest friend or relative. Then they seize the red flag and declare their intention of living together as man and wife. This finishes the ceremony. They can be divorced just as readily. All they have to do is for both to declare that they wish divorce and the thing is done. If one objects the other can get a divorce anyway after two months have elapsed.

(From Copyright Drawing by A. Forester in Illustrated London News.)





## Vigorous Blow Dealt to Revolutionists

THE most drastic attempt to repress revolutionary activities in the United States and punish their authors was made by the Department of Justice on the night of Jan. 2 and succeeding days, when about 6,000 men and women, whose aim, it is alleged, is to overthrow our present form of government and establish in its stead a "Soviet Republic" were gathered in by a series of dragnet raids that covered the country. In addition to the arrests, tons of "Red" literature were captured and are now under examination by the authorities. Most of those arrested were aliens, chiefly of Russian birth. As soon as possible, their guilt will be ascertained, and those convicted of furthering revolutionary aims will be deported to the countries from which they came. By the direction of Secretary of Labor Wilson, those able to furnish \$1,000 bail will be released pending trial.

Members of I. W. W. and other revolutionary organizations being searched after the State's Attorney's raid in Chicago that antedated by a day the raids by the Department of Justice.  
(© International.)



Radicals in the hands of the police ready to be loaded into a patrol wagon in Chicago. The first raid in that city was under State auspices, and preceded by twenty-four hours the much more extensive raids made all over the country by the Department of Justice. The State Attorney had been asked to defer his raid for a short time, but refused.  
(© International.)

### GREGORY WEINSTEIN.

The figure at the left is Gregory Weinstein, Chief of Staff for L. C. A. K. Martens, "Soviet Ambassador," self-styled, to the United States. He is here shown talking to a detective. He has been called the "master mind" of the revolutionary movement. When he was photographed by the authorities at Ellis Island he put up a vigorous resistance.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)





# Nation-Wide Roundup of Revolutionary Agitators Charged With



Typical group of agitators arrested and held for examination with a view to deportation of aliens who are shown to have been plotting the overthrow of our present form of government. One of them, singularly enough, is wearing the uniform of an American soldier. The women in the front row, left to right, are Freda Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg. The woman standing in the back row is Mrs. Konstanza Kaross. Many women were arrested in the raids.

(© Ledger Photo Service.)



Some of the two hundred New England "Reds" being taken to one of the jails on Deer Island, near Boston Harbor. The more dangerous ones are shackled together. The manufacturing towns of New England are said to harbor over 10,000 violent radicals.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Two typical revolutionaries manacled are here shown, though the face of only one of them can be discerned. Almost to a man (or woman) the arrested agitators bore foreign names, in which Russian predominated. Some were released soon after being arrested on their furnishing proof of American citizenship.

(© N. Y. H. Service.)



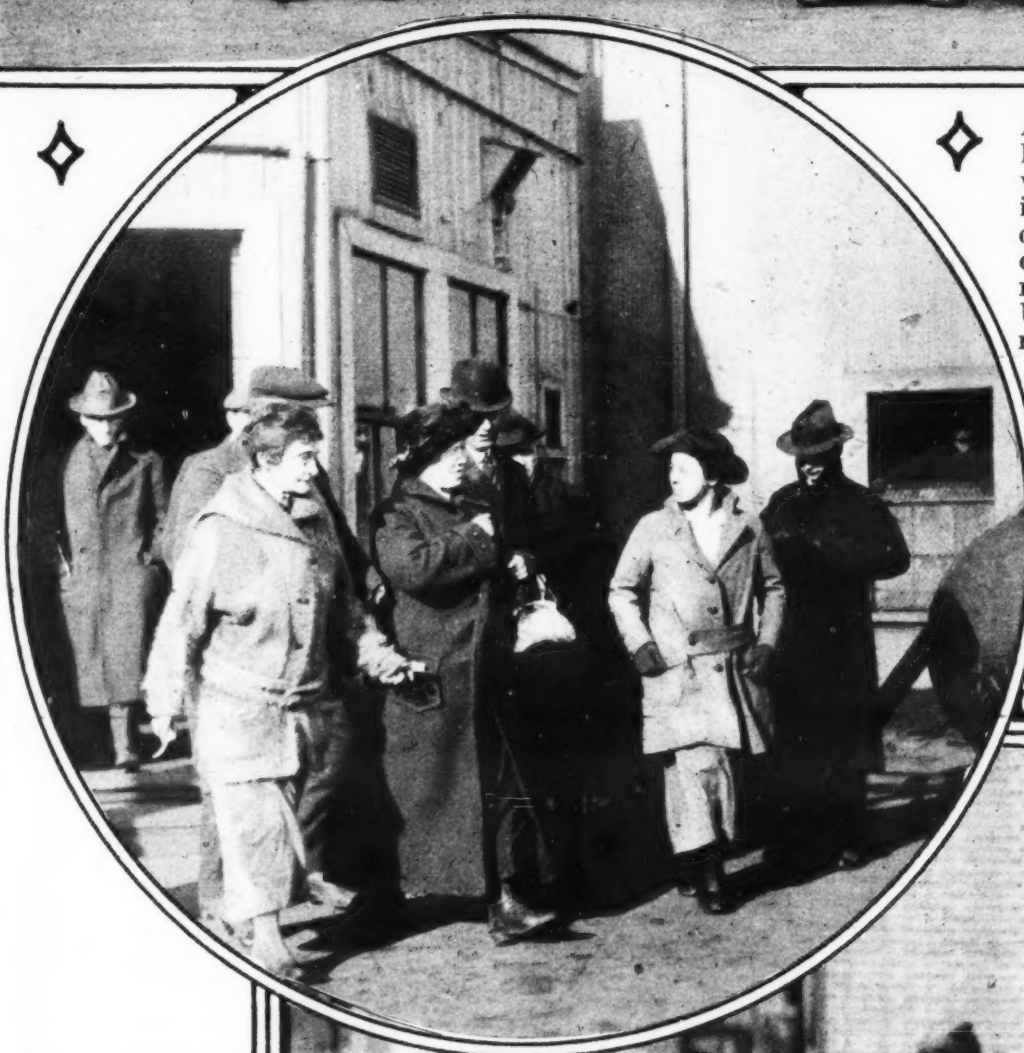


# Attempt to Introduce Soviet Government in United States



A group of alleged revolutionaries manacled at the jail at Deer Island, near Boston. They are part of over 3,000 arrested in various parts of the country on Jan. 2 and 3. The Secret Service men seized great quantities of Red literature in their sudden descents on the haunts of the Bolshevists, including a great deal which, it is alleged, showed that a conspiracy with wide ramifications existed to establish a Soviet Government in the United States. Some of the evidence showed that this year was regarded as ripe for the attempt. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Some of the women arrested in the recent round-up of the radicals being taken to the jail at Deer Island, near Boston. Many of the women arrested were more violent and fiery in their denunciation of the Government than the men. When taken to jail they were placed in the women's quarters under the care of matrons and their comfort provided for. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



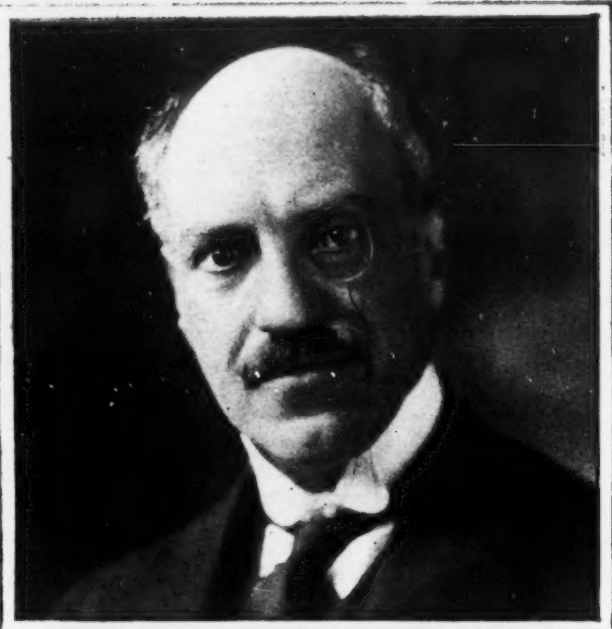
Men and women accused of revolutionary agitation and under arrest by agents of the Department of Justice boarding the ferryboat at the Battery for the trip to Ellis Island. Here they will be held pending proceedings looking toward deportation of those whose guilt is proved.

(© International.)





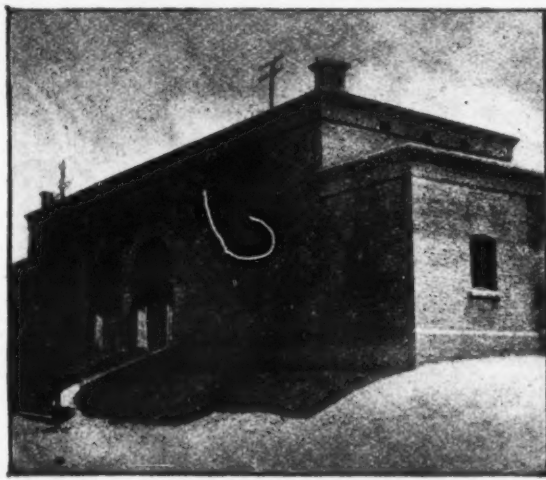
# FAR-FLUNG DOMINIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE CENTRES WHERE UNREST AND REBELLION ARE RAGING



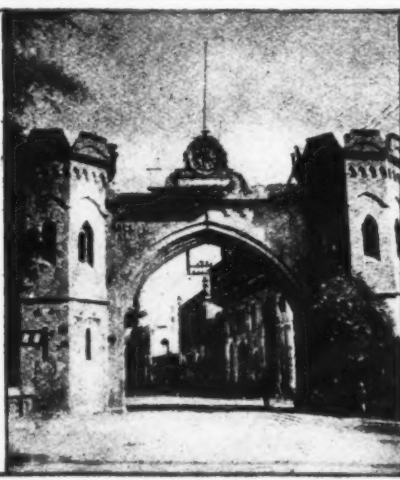
EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU,  
Secretary for India since 1917.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



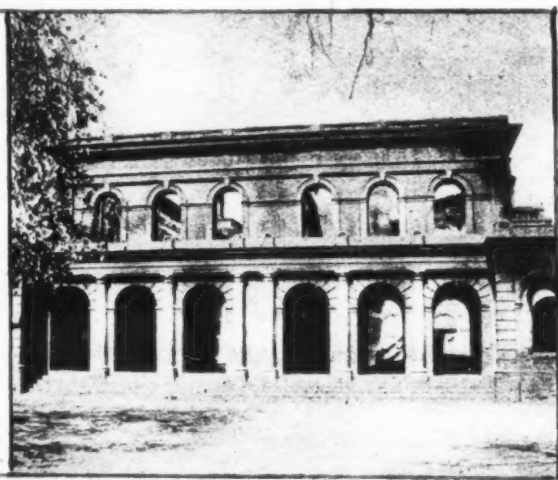
AHMED FUAD PASHA,  
present Sultan of Egypt.



Railway station at Amritsar, India, that  
was burned in recent disturbances.



HALL GATE AT AMRITSAR,  
WHERE SERIOUS RIOTING  
TOOK PLACE.



HEALTH OFFICE AT AMRITSAR  
TOWN HALL THAT WAS GUTTED BY  
THE MOB.

Map of the British possessions all over the world. In most of them law and order prevail, but there are notable exceptions in the case of Egypt and India.



IAN MacPHERSON,  
Chief Secretary for Ireland, who  
recently attempted to suppress a rebellion.

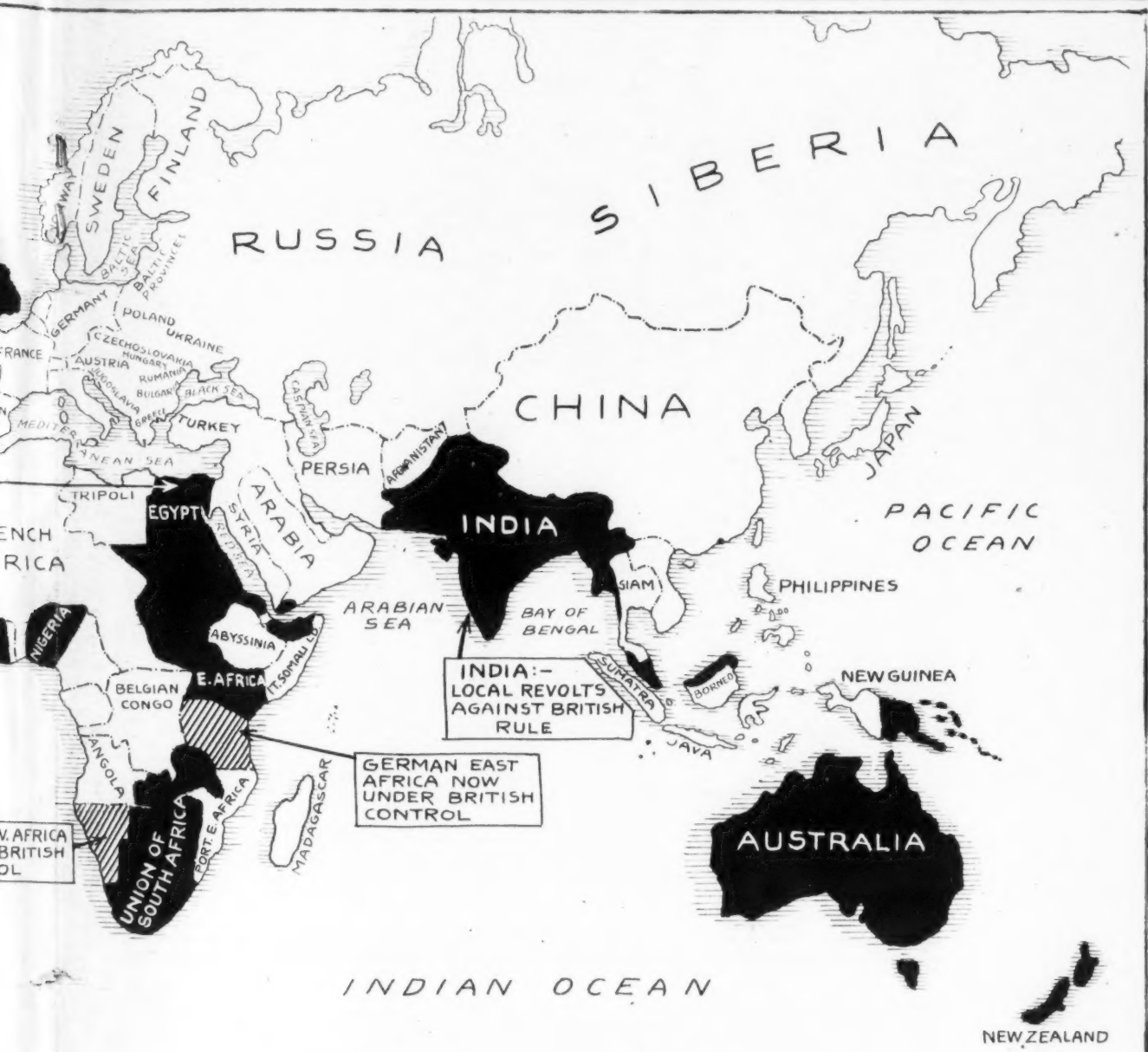


Afghan General coming in a car with  
a white flag to ask for an armistice  
from the British on May 15, 1919. A  
spirited offensive had previously been  
carried out by the Afghans in the  
vicinity of the Khyber Pass. Peace  
has now been concluded.

Airplane  
near  
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# THE BRITISH EMPIRE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LOCAL REVOLTS ARE THREATENING

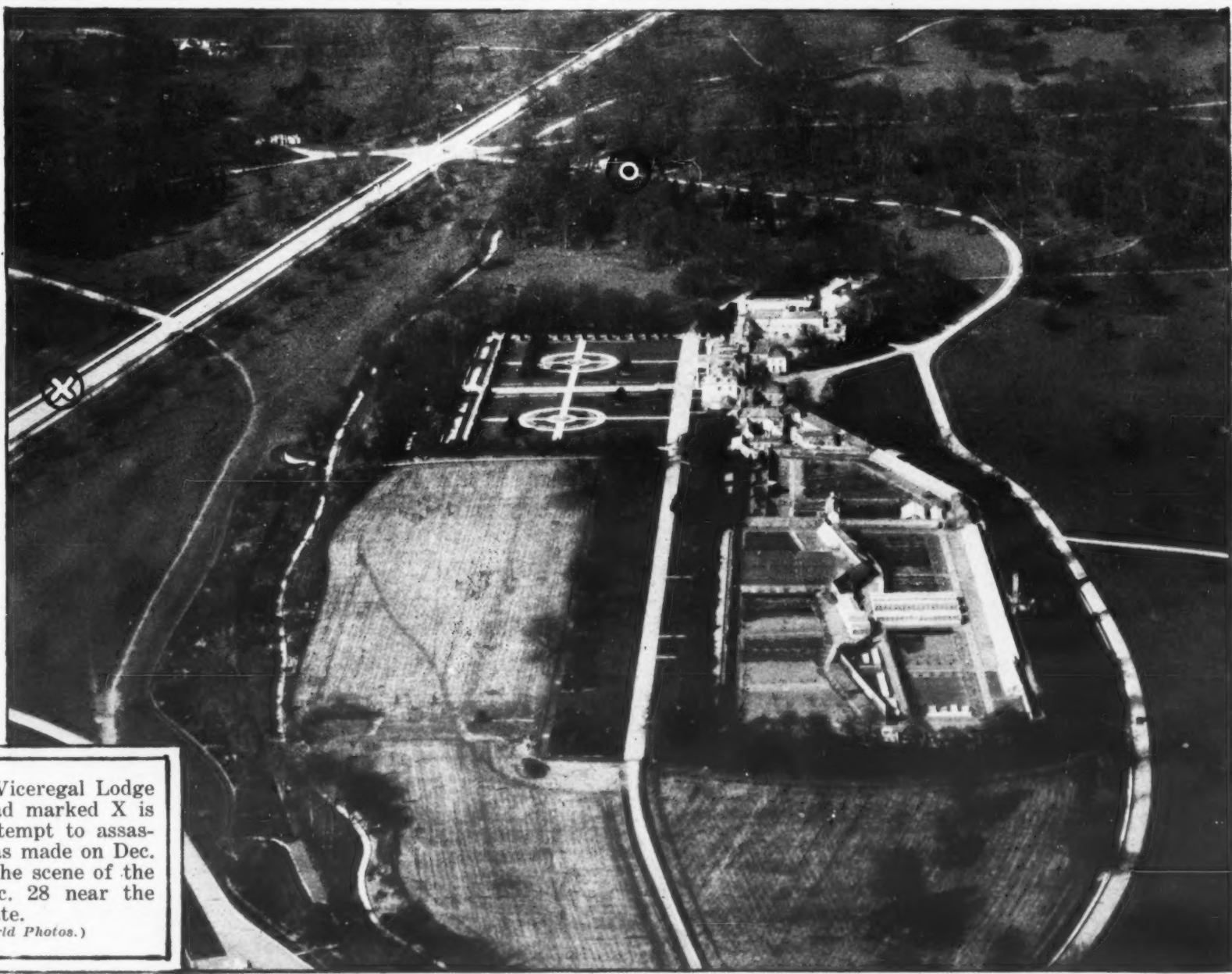


LORD FRENCH,  
Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland.

possessions all over the world.  
law and order prevail, but there  
are serious cases in the case of Ireland,  
Egypt and India.



MACPHERSON,  
Governor of Ireland, whose life was  
threatened by a sentry.



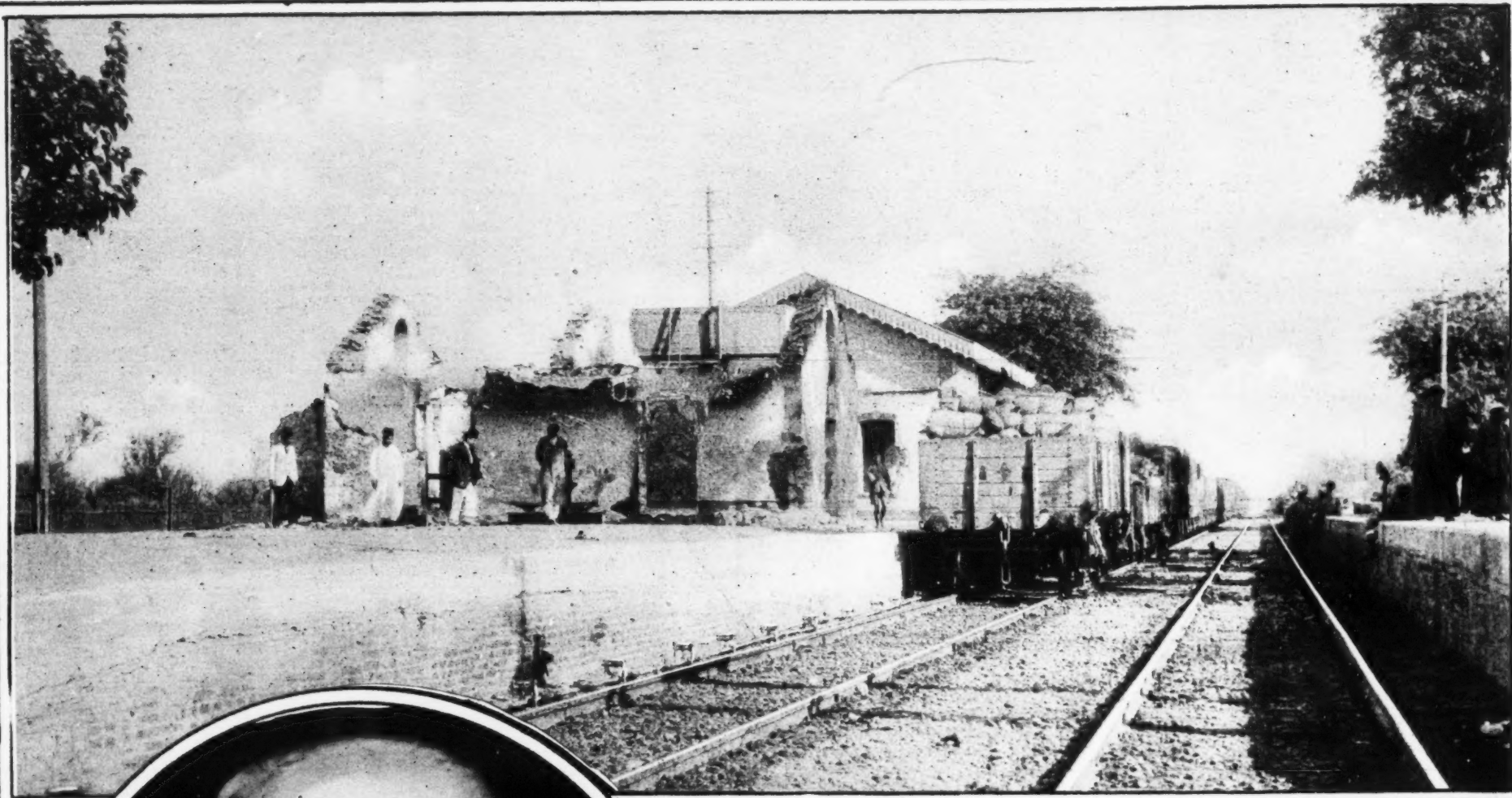
Airplane view of the Viceregal Lodge  
near Dublin. The road marked X is  
that on which an attempt to assassinate  
Lord French was made on Dec.  
19. The O indicates the scene of the  
night fighting of Dec. 28 near the  
Lodge Gate.

(© Times Wide World Photos.)



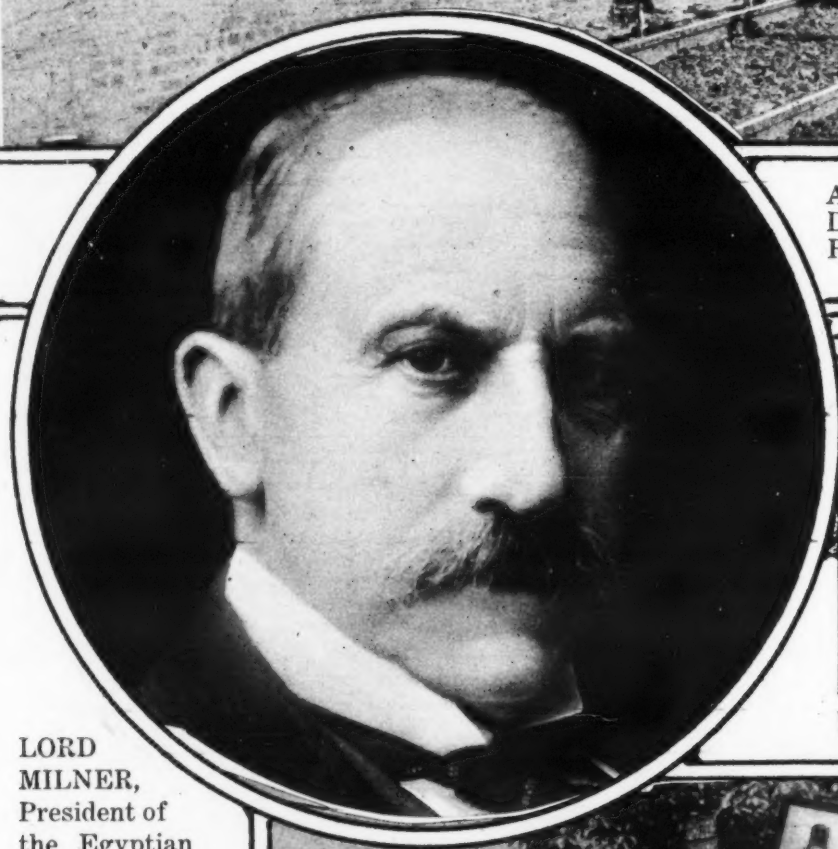
## Nationalist Agitation in Egypt That Has Aroused

Ser



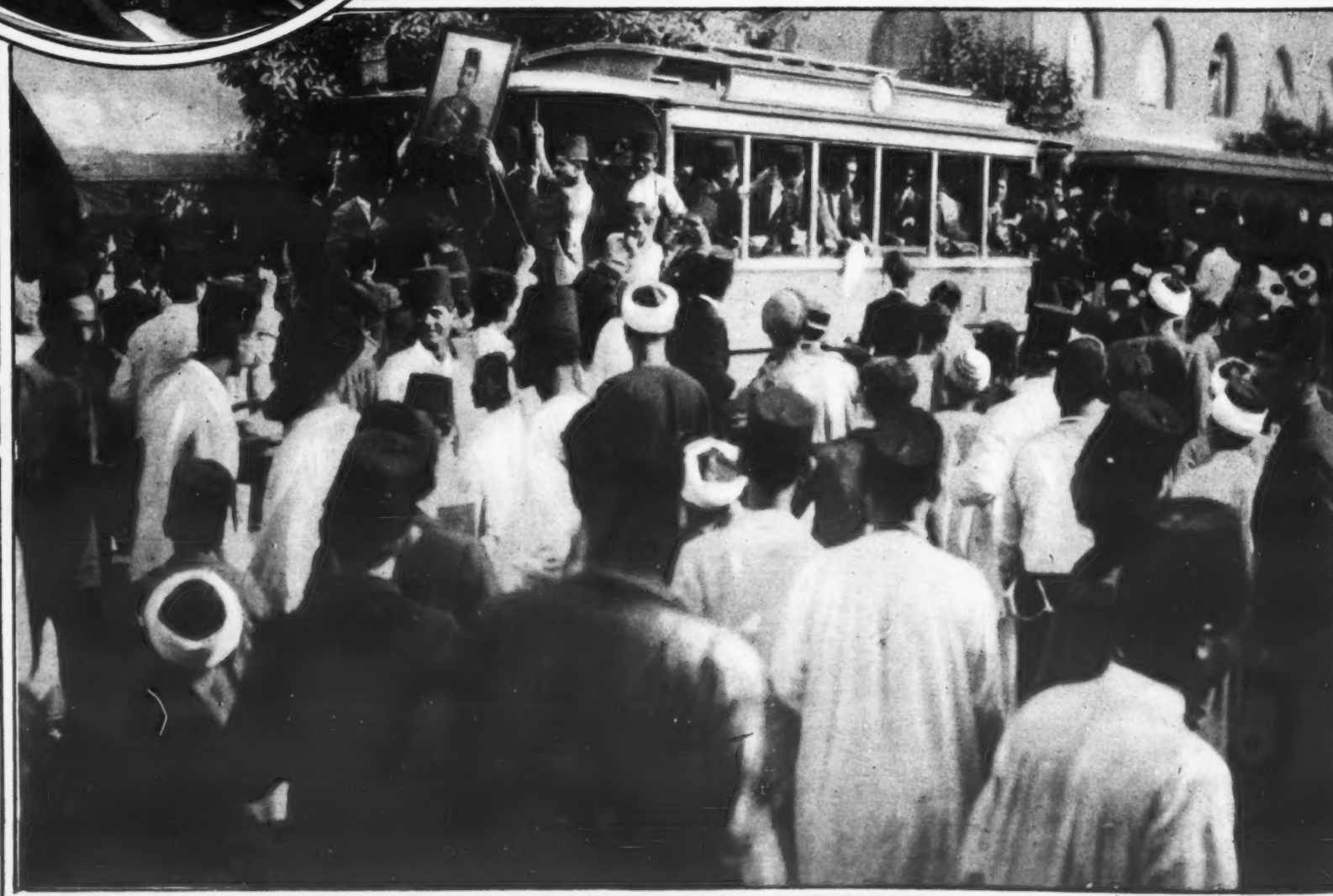
A RAILWAY STATION NEAR CAIRO, EGYPT, THAT WAS BURNED OUT DURING AN ATTACK MADE ON IT BY REBELS IN THE COURSE OF RECENT NATIONALIST UPRISING.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



LORD MILNER, President of the Egyptian commission sent to that country by the British Government to maintain law and order. Lord Milner is a man of wide experience and proved ability.

MANY things have combined to make the Egyptian problem a serious one for the British Government. A number of factors have been responsible for the uprisings in various parts of the country, some of which have resulted in considerable loss of life and have only been repressed by drastic measures on the part of the military authorities. Part of the trouble has been due to the general unrest and hysteria that have swept the world in the wake of the war and have not left Egypt untouched. In addition there has been the genuine aspiration for a native Government expressed in the slogan of "Egypt for the Egyptians." Regarding this, Earl Curzon stated in the British House of Lords on Nov. 25 that Great Britain could not possibly give Egypt entire liberty of action, as the country, standing as it does at the door of Africa and the highway to India, was incapable of maintaining a stable Government or of protecting its own frontiers. A very important, perhaps the most important, factor in the situation is sympathy with the Moslems of Turkey and resentment at the threatened partition of that country by the Peace Conference.



Street demonstration in Cairo when the mob carried aloft a portrait of the Khedive. The mob was scattered by British troops, but only after 13 of the rioters had been killed and 71 wounded.



# Serious Apprehension in British Government Circles



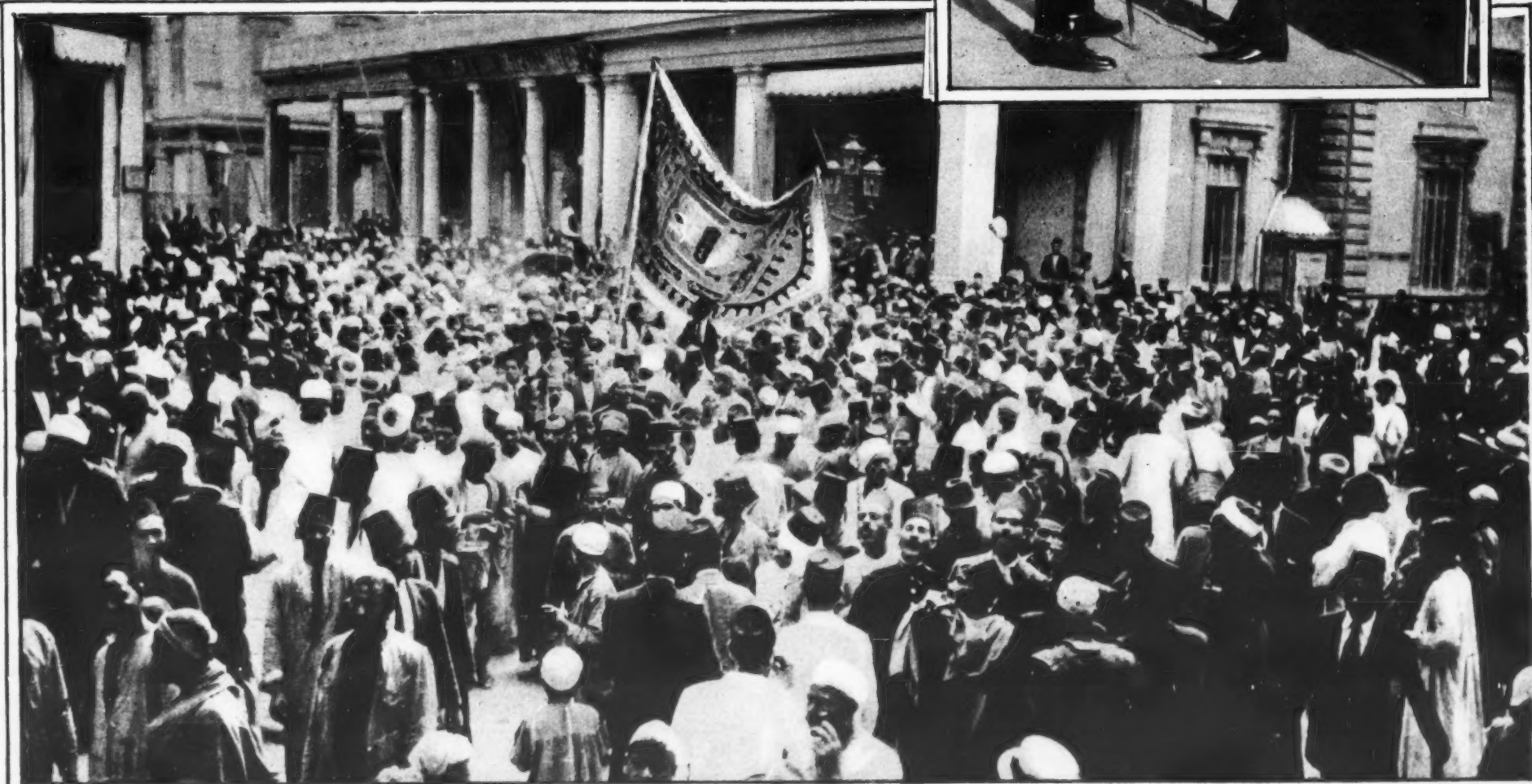
Egyptian students invading the street cars during a riotous demonstration and waving the Nationalist flag. The Nationalist movement in Egypt has attained greater proportion than was expected at the outset. Some of the leaders have been deported to Malta, but a sullen and rebellious spirit still pervades large masses of the people.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



Egyptian Prime Minister talking with Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner for Egypt. The Premier a week previously had narrowly escaped assassination. Lord Allenby has ably fulfilled the duties of his office, his task having been made the easier because of the glamour that surrounds him by virtue of his dazzling military successes in Palestine.

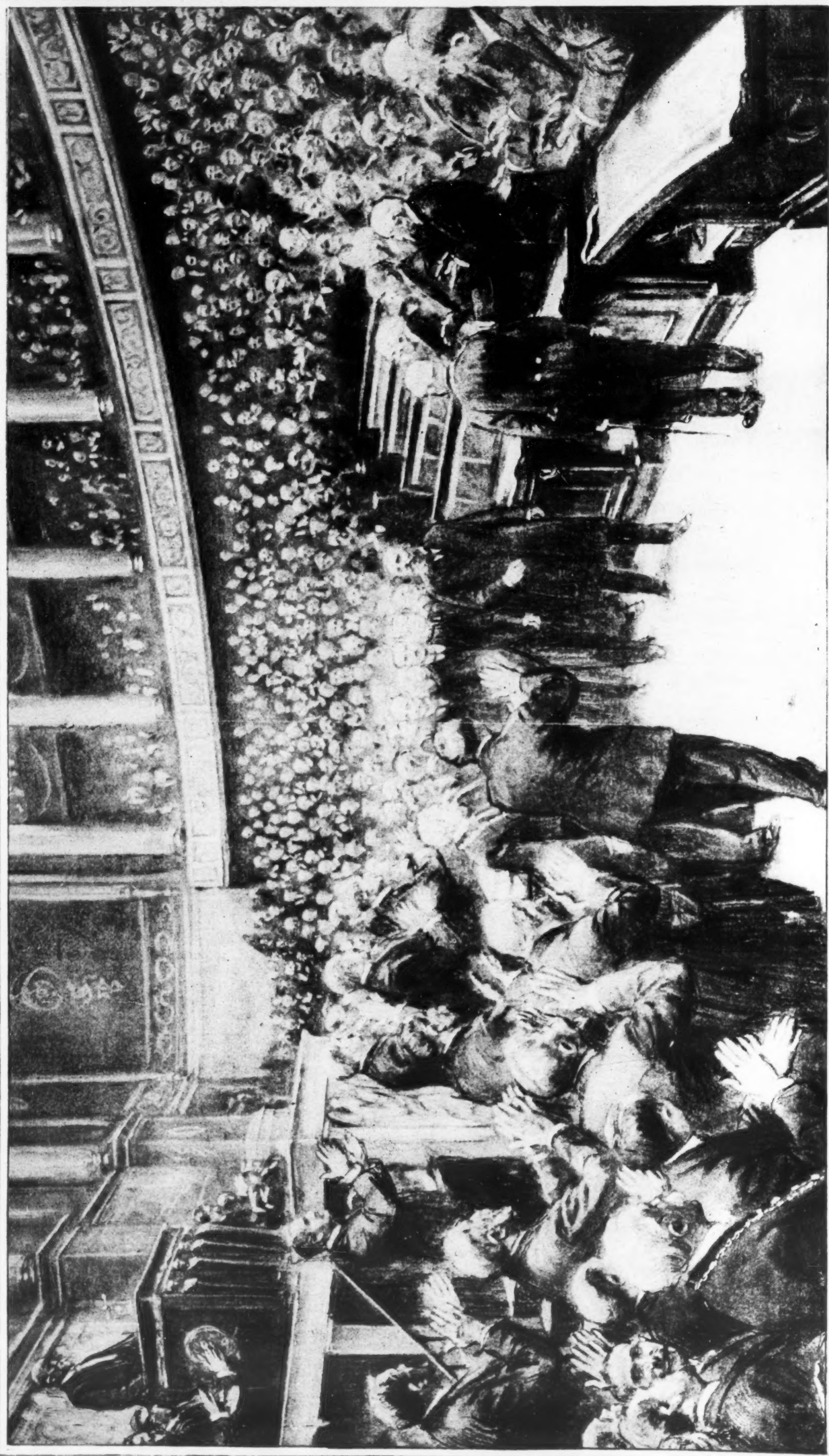
(© International.)



PROCESSION OF STUDENTS FROM THE EL AZAR UNIVERSITY PARADING WITH THEIR BANNERS. THE STUDENTS HAVE BEEN FERVENT ADVOCATES OF NATIONALISM, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THEIR ACTIVITIES WITHOUT BLOODSHED HAS BEEN A PERPLEXING PROBLEM FOR THE AUTHORITIES.



Dramatic Moment When the Deputies from Alsace-Lorraine Entered the French Chamber of Deputies



IT WAS A MOMENT OF THRILLING TENSION WHEN THE DEPUTIES FROM THE ONCE "LOST PROVINCES" OF ALSACE-LORRAINE ON DEC. 8 ENTERED THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. THE EXCITEMENT AND EMOTION WERE INDESCRIBABLE. FORTY-EIGHT YEARS BEFORE THE DEPUTIES FROM THOSE PROVINCES HAD BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE THE ASSEMBLY AT BORDEAUX AFTER A MOST SOLEMN PROTEST. PREMIER CLEMENCEAU, THE LAST SURVIVING SIGNER OF THAT PROTEST, EXTENDED A WELCOMING WELCOME TO THE NEWCOMERS.

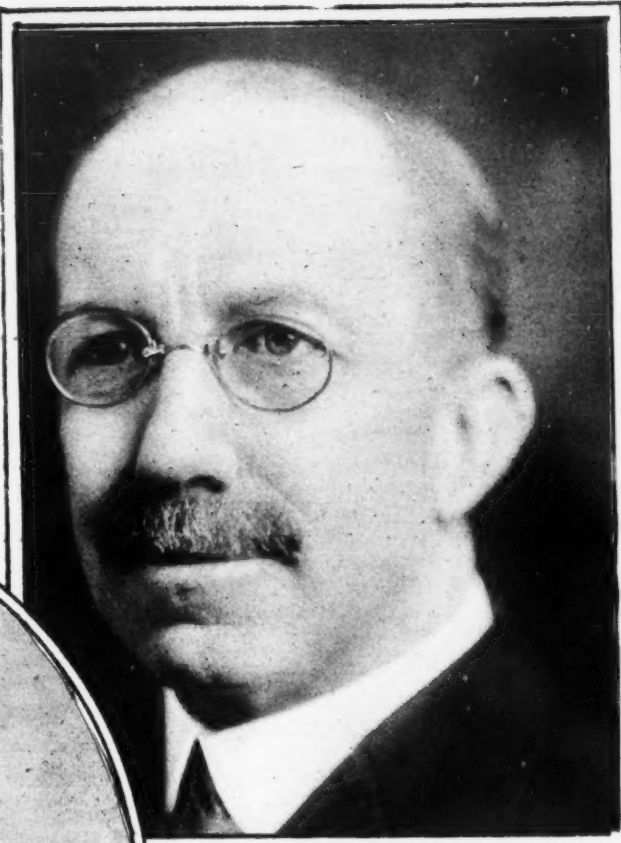
(From Drawing by J. Simon in L'Illustration.)



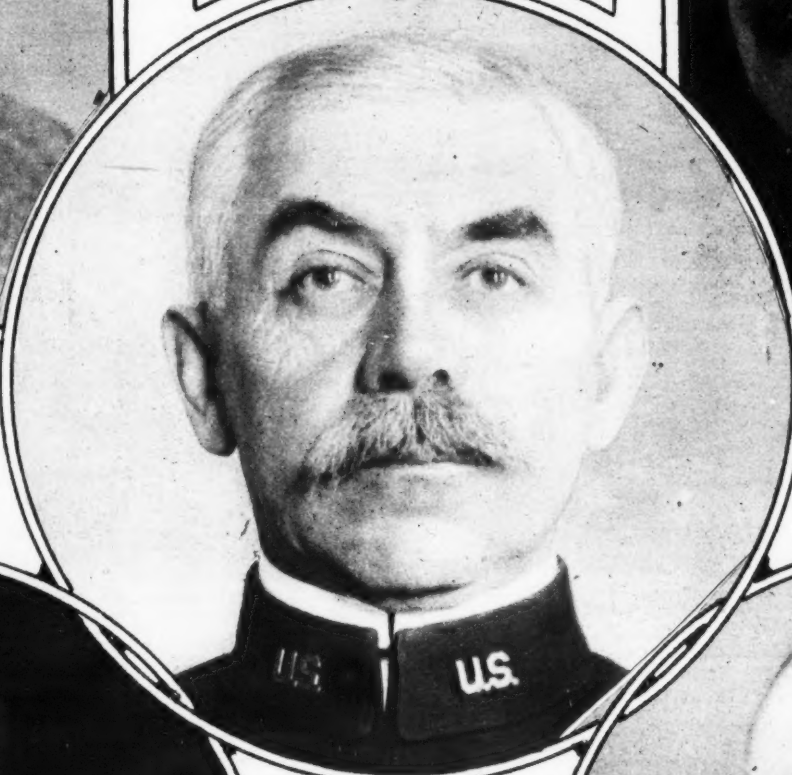
Notable  
Personages  
and  
Presidential  
Candidates



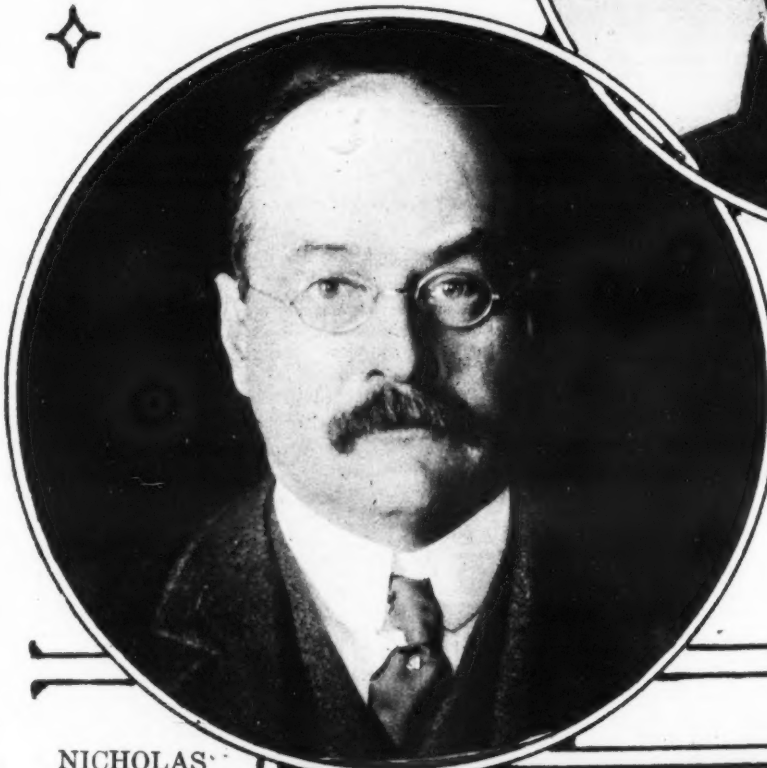
**JAMES W. GERARD**, former Ambassador to Berlin, who has declared himself a candidate for President, provided President Wilson does not run.



**WAYNE B. WHEELER**, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of America. He has been identified with prohibition for more than twenty years.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



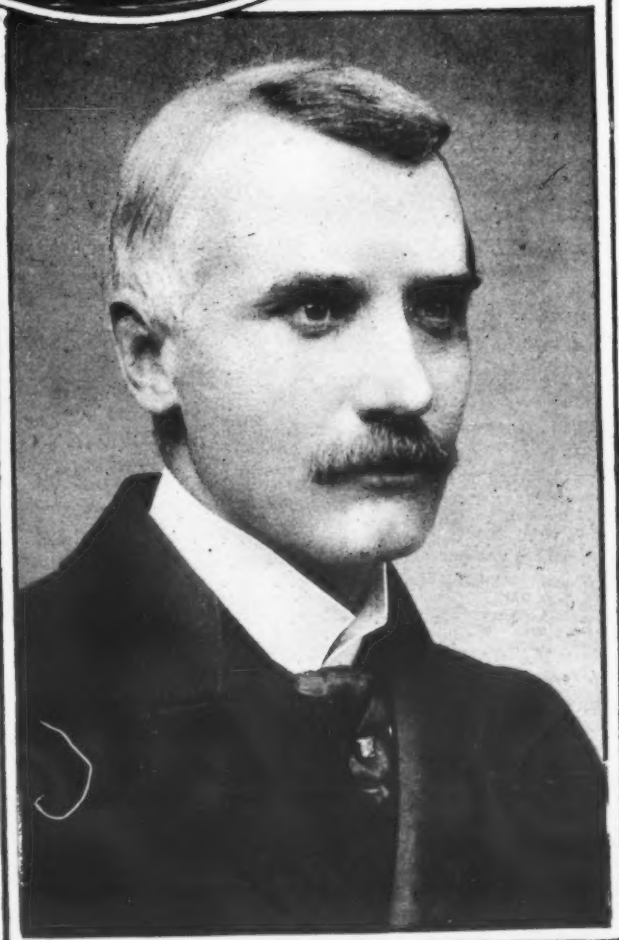
**MAJOR GEN. THOS. H. BARRY**, late Commander of the Department of the East, who died Dec. 30, at the age of 64. He was noted as an Indian fighter.



**NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER**, President of Columbia University and noted publicist, who has been recently mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for President.



**VISCOUNT JELlicoe**, former First Lord of the British Admiralty and commander of the Grand Fleet at the battle of Jutland. He is on a visit to this country.  
(© Wide World Photos.)



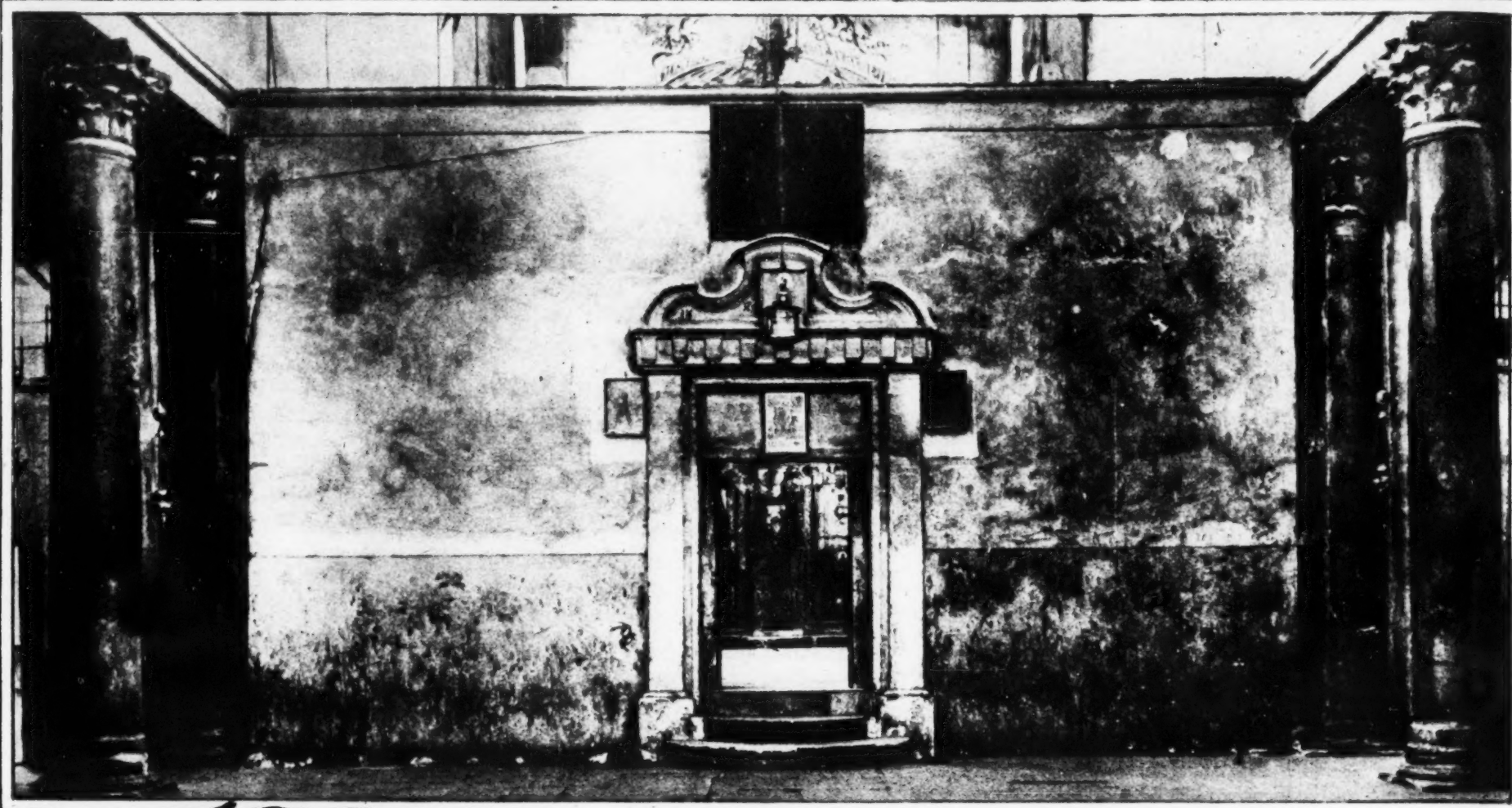
**THOS. S. BUTLER**, Republican Representative from Pennsylvania and Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which will investigate naval awards.



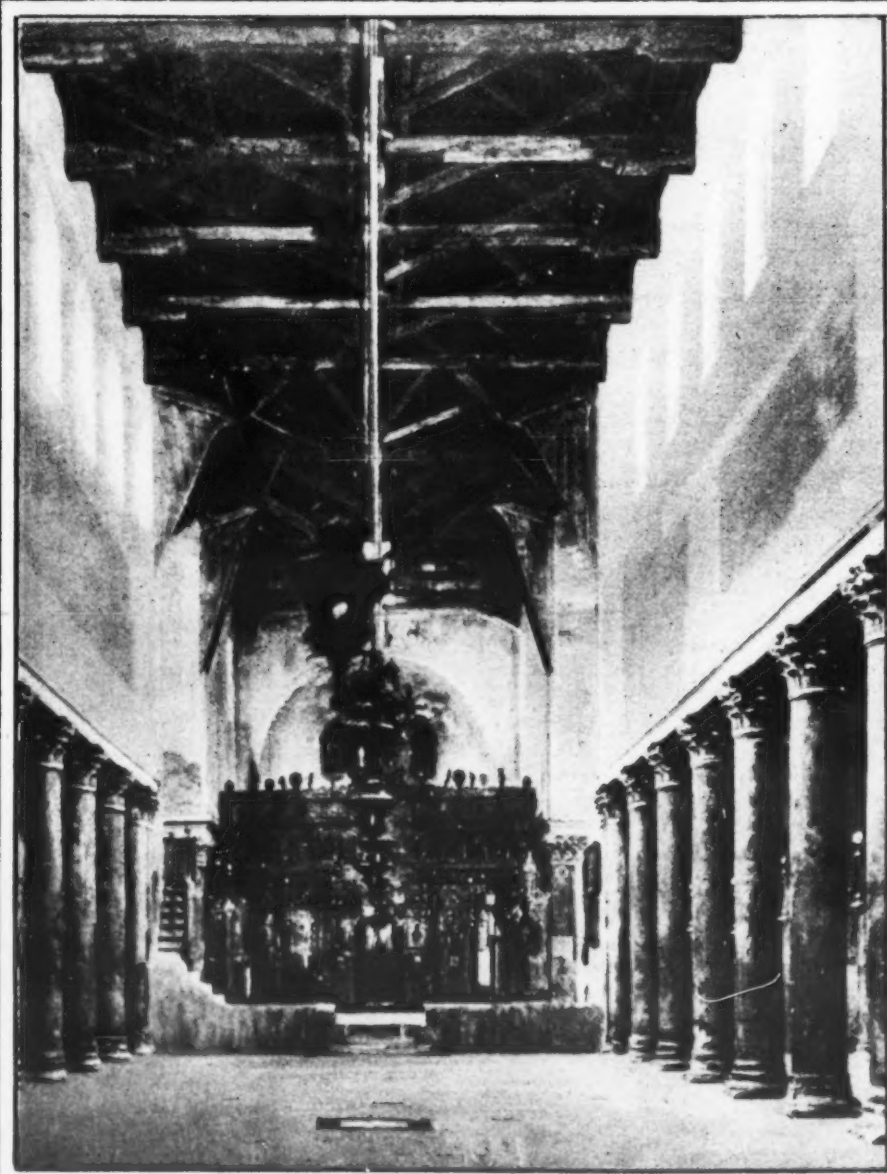
**ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON**. Mr. Cherrington is a noted prohibition worker who has charge of the publications of the Anti-Saloon League. He was formerly a publisher.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



## Changes Being Made in the Historic Church of the Nativity



Great screen of masonry which shut off the choir in the Church of the Nativity, and which is now being removed under the auspices of the British. This was erected by the Greeks in 1842 to keep animals from wandering into the more sacred parts of the building. The Turks, who were then in control of Palestine, had little or no respect for the religious feelings of the despised Christians, and were accustomed to drive their animals into the church and stable them there, despite the protest of the priests. Now that the British are in control, the Greeks decided to have the walls removed, and this work was carried out under the supervision of two British architects.



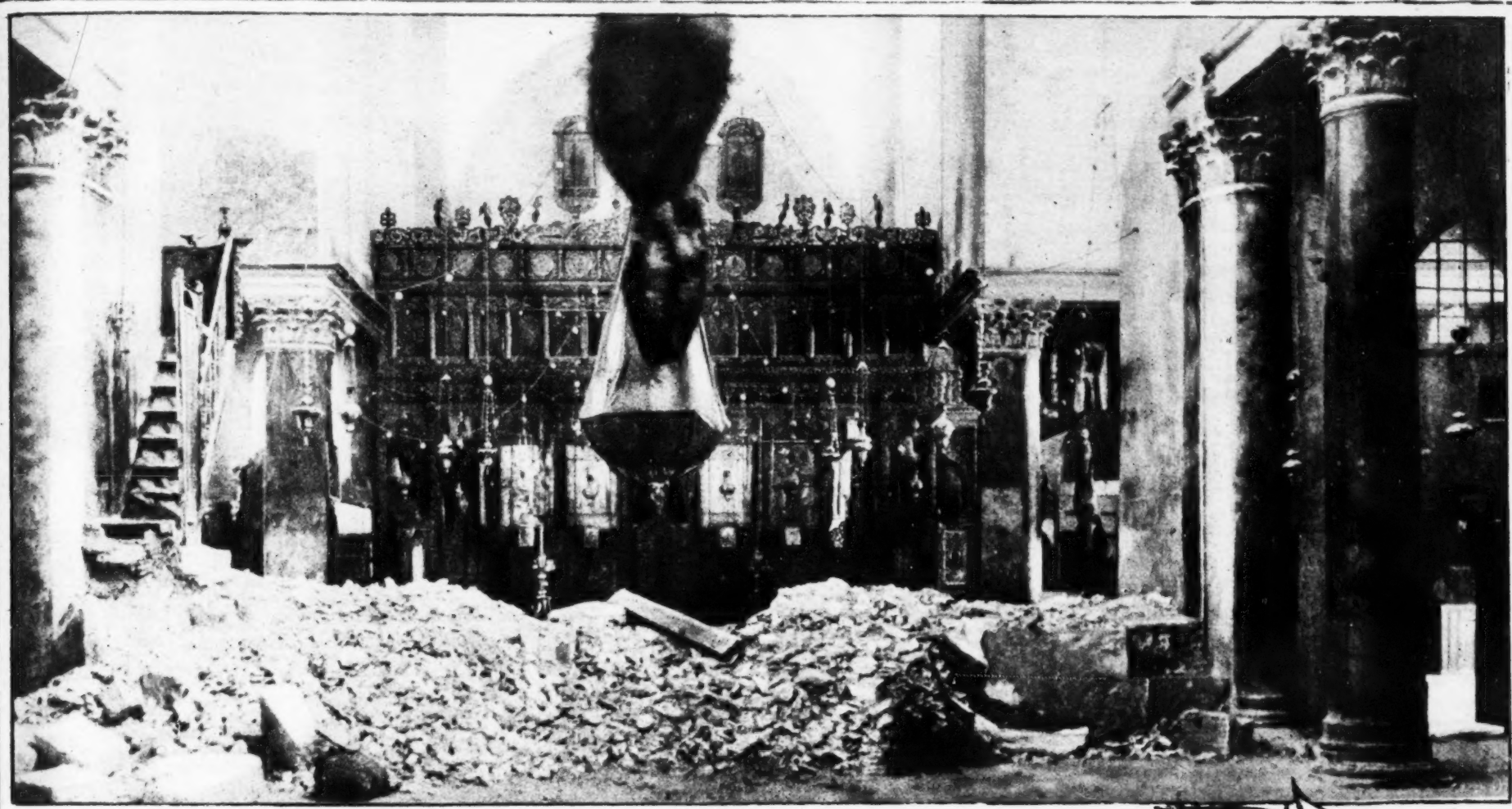
GREEK PART OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY. BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS AS GUARDS.

Transept and choir of the Greek part of the Church of the Nativity after the greater part of the masonry screen had been removed. There are several Christian sects that worship in the church—Greeks, Latins, Armenians, Copts, &c.—and the building has been portioned out between them. The Greeks occupied the oldest and largest part of the structure.

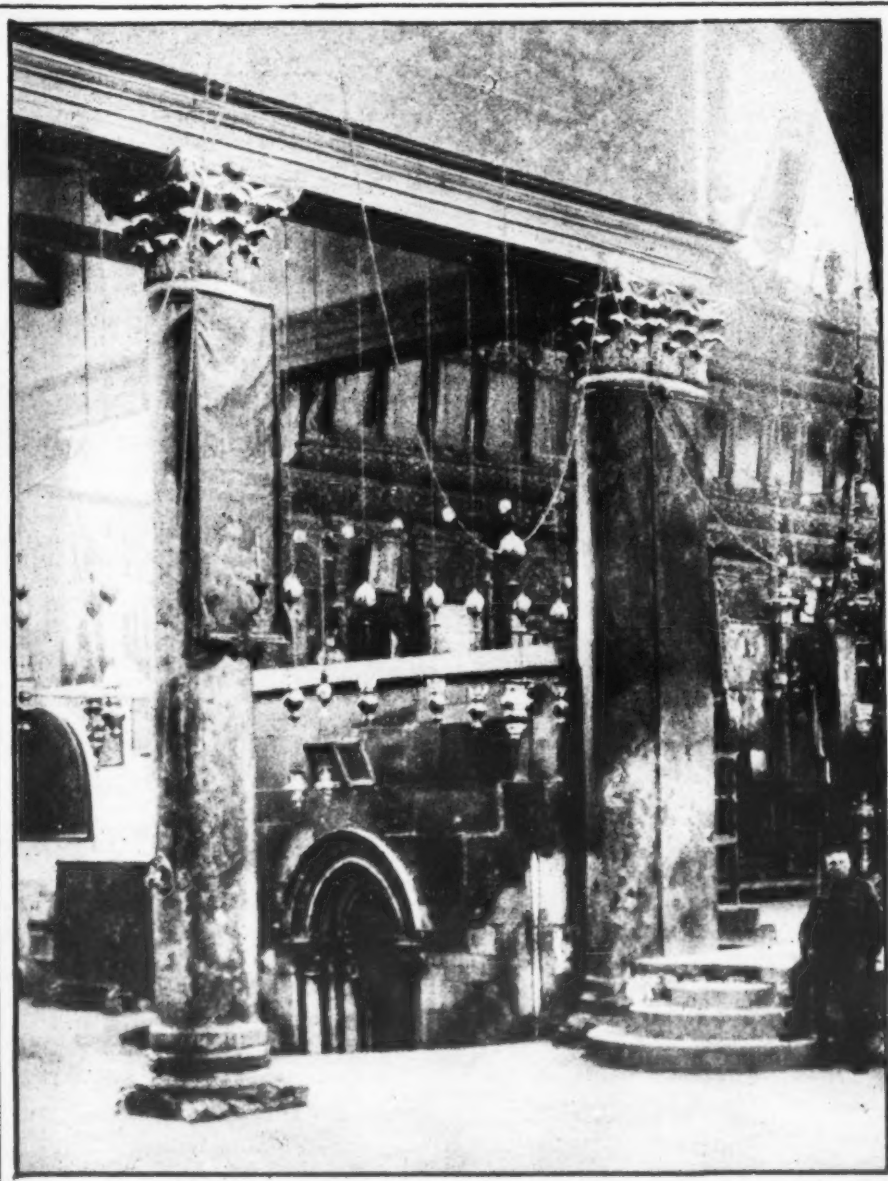
Troops of the French and the British on guard at the Church of the Nativity. They have replaced the Turkish troops who were always on guard both in the church and the grotto, where a silver star marks the alleged spot of the Nativity. The church is famed among other things for its four rows of monolithic columns, two on each side of the central nave, which are said to have come from Herod's Temple in Jerusalem.



# the Nativity at Bethlehem, Built in the Fourth Century



The screen during process of removal, revealing the choir beyond. The church, of which this choir is one of the principal features, is one of the oldest and most famous Christian structures in the world. It stands at the east end of the town of Bethlehem, on the reputed site of the manger where Christ was born. Because of the history attached to the place, the town and church have been sacred to the Christians from the earliest times. The crusaders made the safety of the inhabitants their special care prior to the capture of Jerusalem in 1099. The church was erected by the Empress Helena in the fourth century, and all about it are a multitude of chapels to which various traditions are attached.



## BRITISH GUARDS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, REPLACING THE TURKS.

It is a regrettable fact that sectarian spirit ran so high among the various sects that shared the Church of the Nativity that serious altercations frequently arose, and it was necessary for the military authorities to intervene. For that purpose the Turks always maintained a guard at the church. The duty is now undertaken by the French and British.

The silver star here shown, with a sentry standing by, is alleged to mark the exact spot of the Nativity of Christ. The star was chosen as an emblem because of the Star which is said to have guided the Wise Men of the East to the spot. It is interesting to note that the draperies shown in the grotto were a gift from the late Imperial Family of Russia. The hanging lamps belong to the various sects.



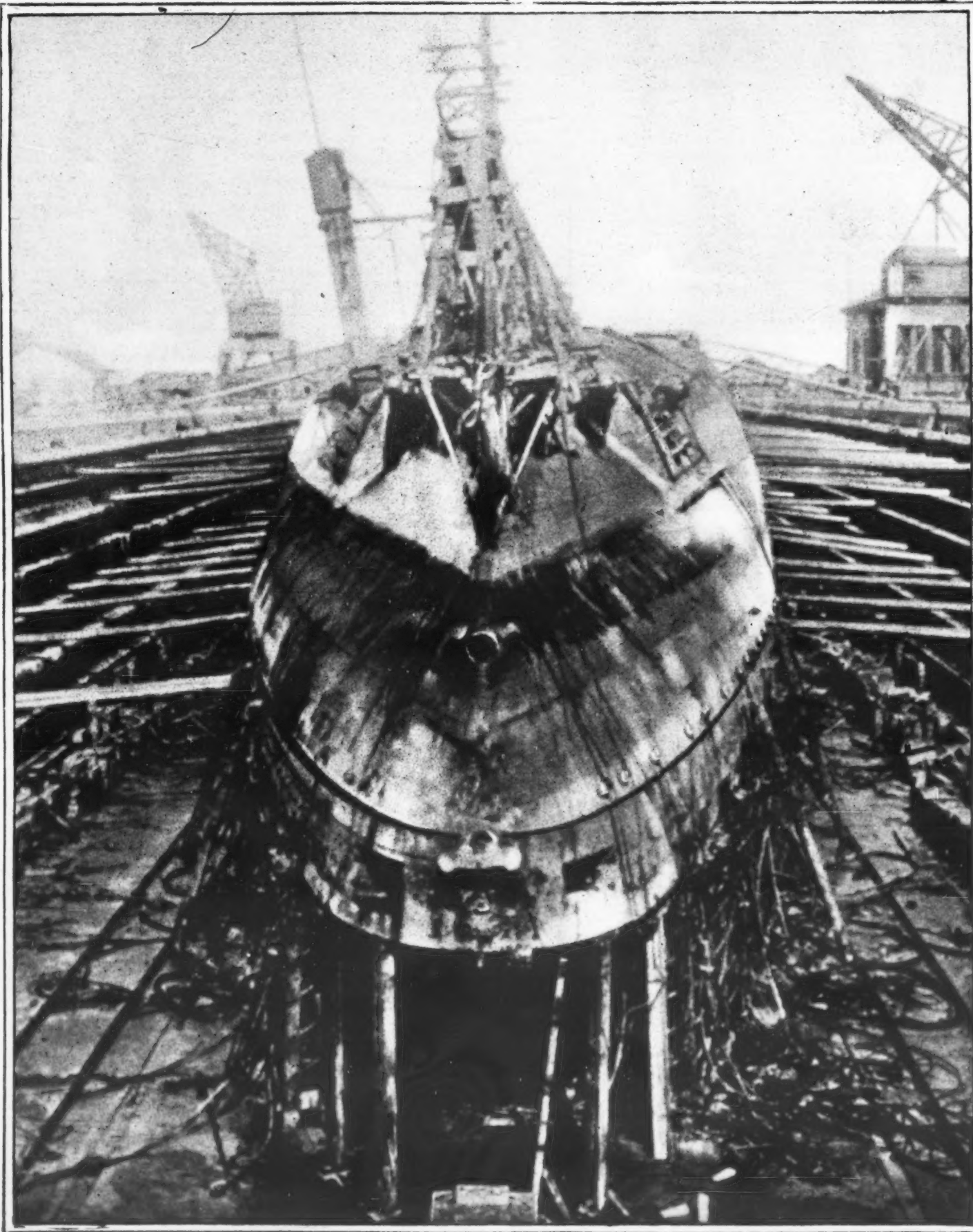
# Italian Battle Cruiser Leonardo da Vinci, Raised from



Timber supports in the drydock at Taranto on which the Italian battle cruiser was rested upside down, after having been raised from the harbor bed.



Huts and boats on top of the upturned hull of the Leonardo da Vinci in May, 1917, when salvage operations were begun. The ship had turned turtle and sunk as the result of an explosion on the night of Aug. 2-3, 1916. It rested in 36 feet of water.

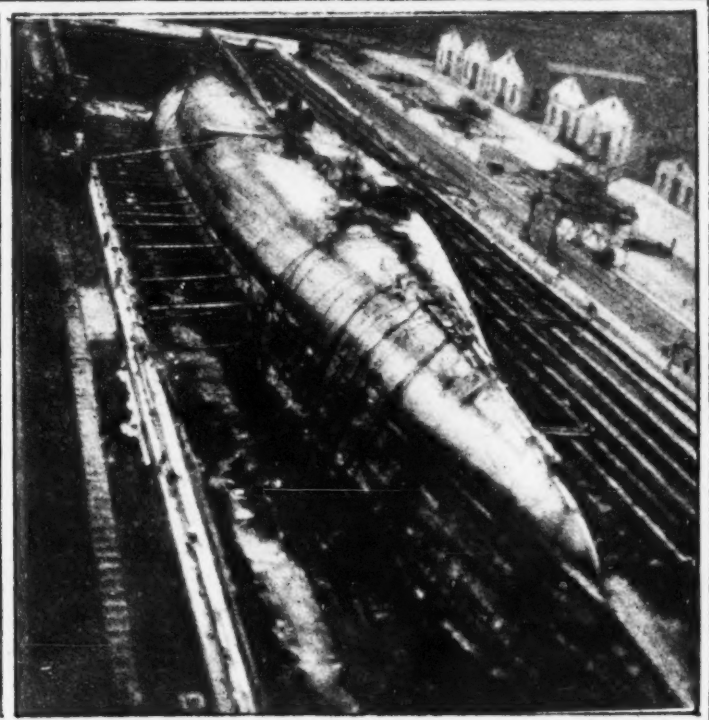
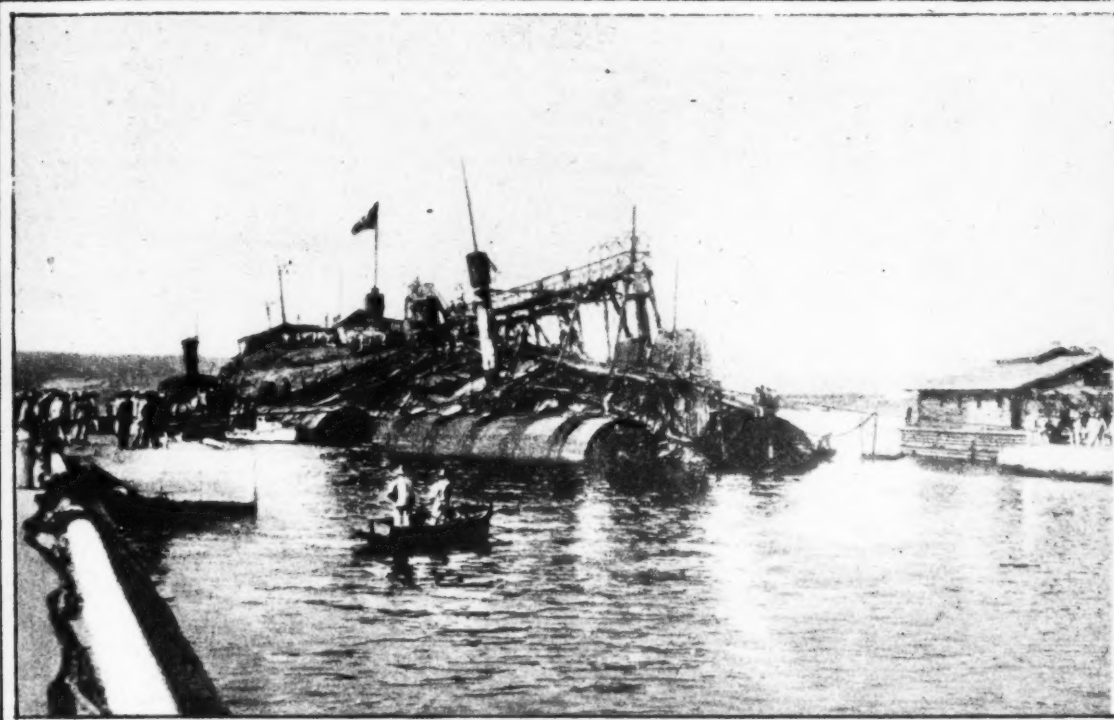


THE immense amount of shipping sunk during the world war and the monetary value involved have turned the thoughts of naval constructors as never before to the problem of saving as much as possible from the wrecks. The pictures here shown illustrate one of the most ingenious achievements in this direction. The Italian battle cruiser Leonardo da Vinci was sunk at its moorings in the harbor of Taranto on the night of Aug. 2-3, 1916, by an explosion in the magazine. It turned turtle and carried down to death 21 officers and 221 men. The deed was traced to traitors, who were shot. It was at first proposed to blow up the ship, as it was a formidable harbor obstruction, but it was finally decided to try to raise it. It proved not feasible to right it where it lay, and the engineers were forced to lift it and float it in the upside down position in which it lay. The first thing attempted was to remove the munitions and stores, and this was successfully accomplished, thus materially lightening the weight to be raised. Then the divers succeeded in plugging the holes that had been caused by the explosion. Then the engineers removed the 305-mm. gun turrets. It took the divers 1218 to remove these and prepare them so that they could be salvaged after the ship had been towed into drydock. At the beginning of September, 1919, the ship was refloated by the use of compressed air and taken to the drydock upside down, a distance of one and a quarter miles. There she was dried out and cleaned and the necessary repairs effected. Eight pontoons of 400 tons each were required to pull the great cruiser out of the mud. When all repairs are made the deck will be covered and made water-tight. Then the vessel will be towed out in the harbor to a suitable depth, still upside down. It will then be flooded in such a way as to make it assume gradually an upright position. The funnels and turrets will then be replaced and the vessel will be ready for service.

Hull of the battle cruiser resting on the supports that had been previously prepared for her. At first her removal from the harbor bed had been contemplated because she was a menace in the path of navigation. But later the fact that she was in a sheltered position and in less than forty feet of water suggested that she might be successfully salvaged.

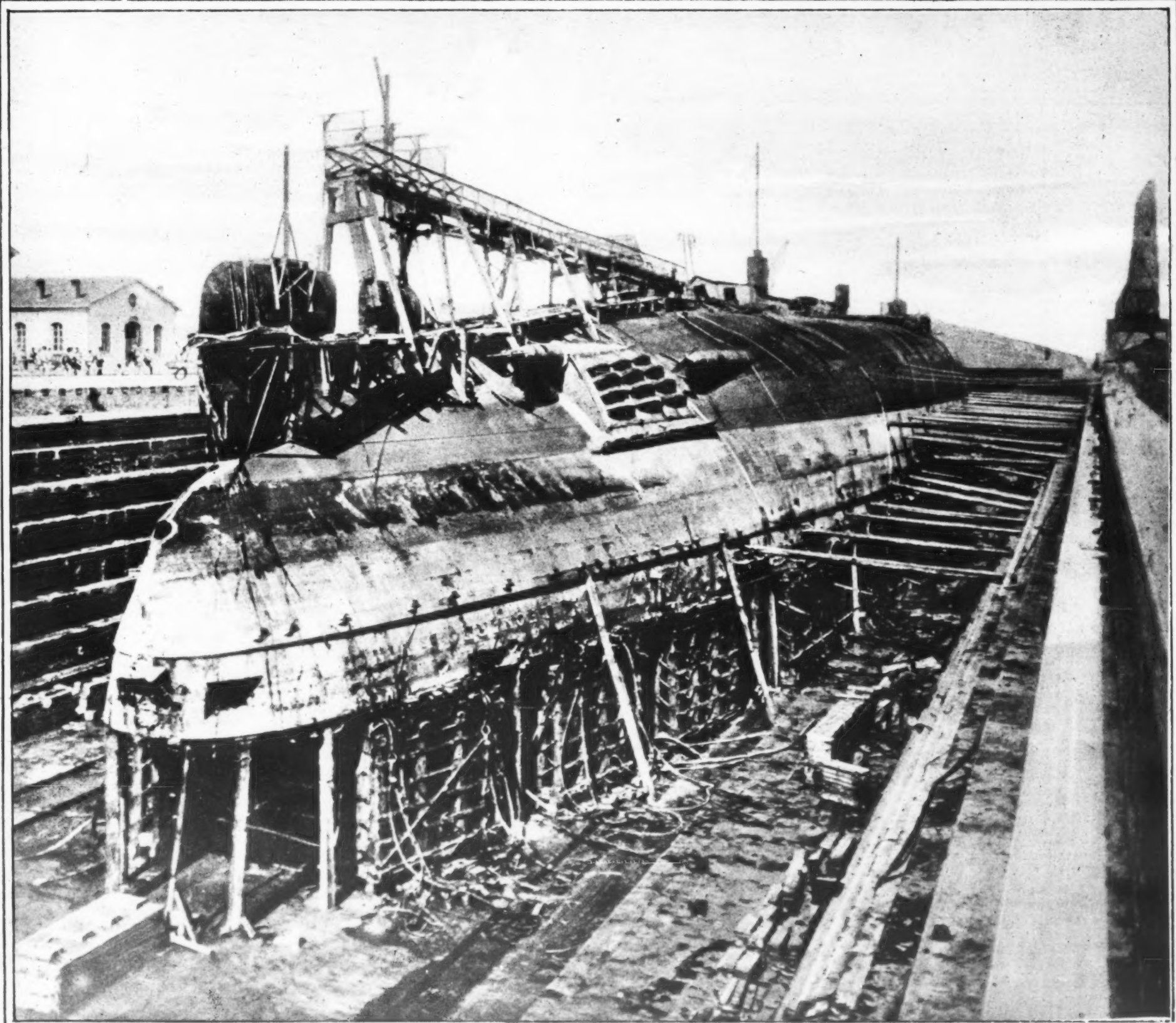


# Harbor Bed and Floated Into Drydock Upside Down



The salvaged battle cruiser at the entrance of the harbor of Taranto, with stabilizing cylinders attached to the hull and salvage men on top. The turrets had been removed from underneath and the guns dismounted under water.

The Leonardo da Vinci safely fixed in the Taranto drydock after having been towed in upside down. She was a ship of 22,380 tons, and her salvage was unique in the annals of marine engineering.



The port side of the Leonardo da Vinci, with the stern, rudder and name upside down. The rents in the hull caused by the explosion that sent her to the bottom are visible. She was a sister ship to the Giulio Cesare and the Conte di Cavour, and her value as a fighting ship made her well worth the saving. Although at first regarded as irretrievably lost, the ingenuity of Edgardo Ferrati, a naval constructor, resulted in her saving.



Communist Convention Whose Manifesto Advocates Forcible Overthrow of U. S. Government

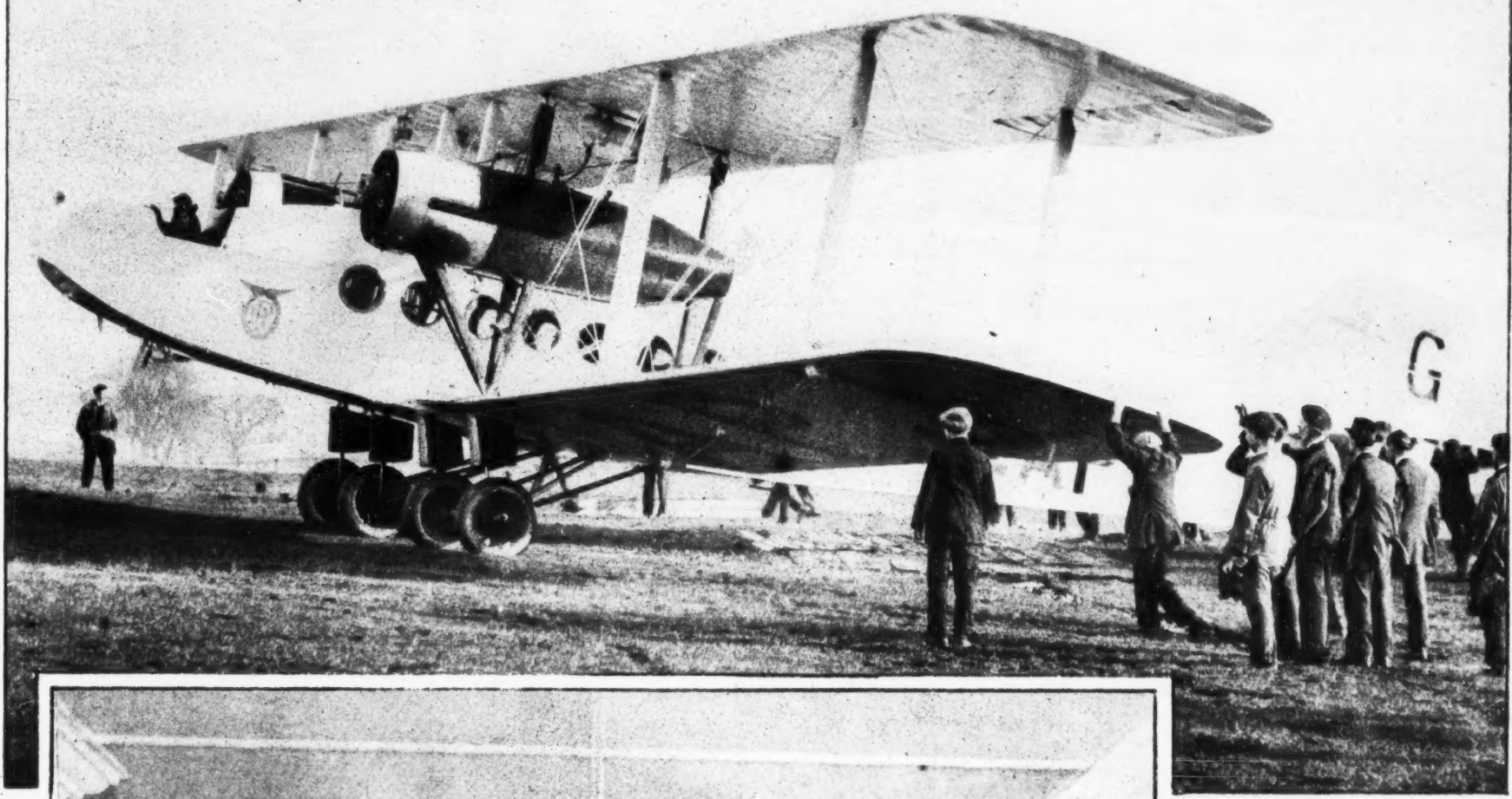


REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SESSION AT CHICAGO. MANY OF THOSE HERE SHOWN ARE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT AWAITING PROBABLE DEPORTATION. THEIR FRANKLY AVOWED PURPOSE IS TO OVERTHROW THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND PUT A "SOVIET REPUBLIC" IN ITS PLACE. THE YOUTH OF MOST OF THE DELEGATES IS NOTICEABLE, AS IS ALSO THE FACT THAT THE NEWSPAPERS VISIBLE ARE PRINTED IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

(© N. Y. H. Service.)



# Luxury Attained in Modern Airplane Travel



New Handley-Page machine built for luxurious travel between London and Paris. One can journey in it with as much comfort as in a modern well-appointed railway train. Several are already in service.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

THE initial stage of airplane flying is in the past. So many improvements have been made in the matter of safety and stability that air traveling has largely been robbed of danger. Great transportation services have been organized for the carrying of freight and passengers between London and Paris, and similar arrangements are on foot for service between other European capitals. At present steps are being taken to make travel as luxurious in flying machines as it has long been in railroad and transatlantic journeying. In some respects it will be more comfortable, for there will be no sudden bumps or jars, and there will be no dust. The big engines that drive the machine are placed in separate cabins on each side of the passenger space, and being well away from the saloon the noise will not prevent the passengers from carrying on conversation in an ordinary tone. The stability is so great that one can walk about the saloon without disturbing the balance. Fine views of the country can be obtained through the large glass windows. A lunch served on a recent trip consisted of salmon mayonnaise, cold chicken, fruit salad and wine.

Drawing-room interior of Handley-Page plane. The saloon is fitted with leather-covered armchairs and decorated in white enamel and polished mahogany. The windows are large and of un-splinterable glass.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

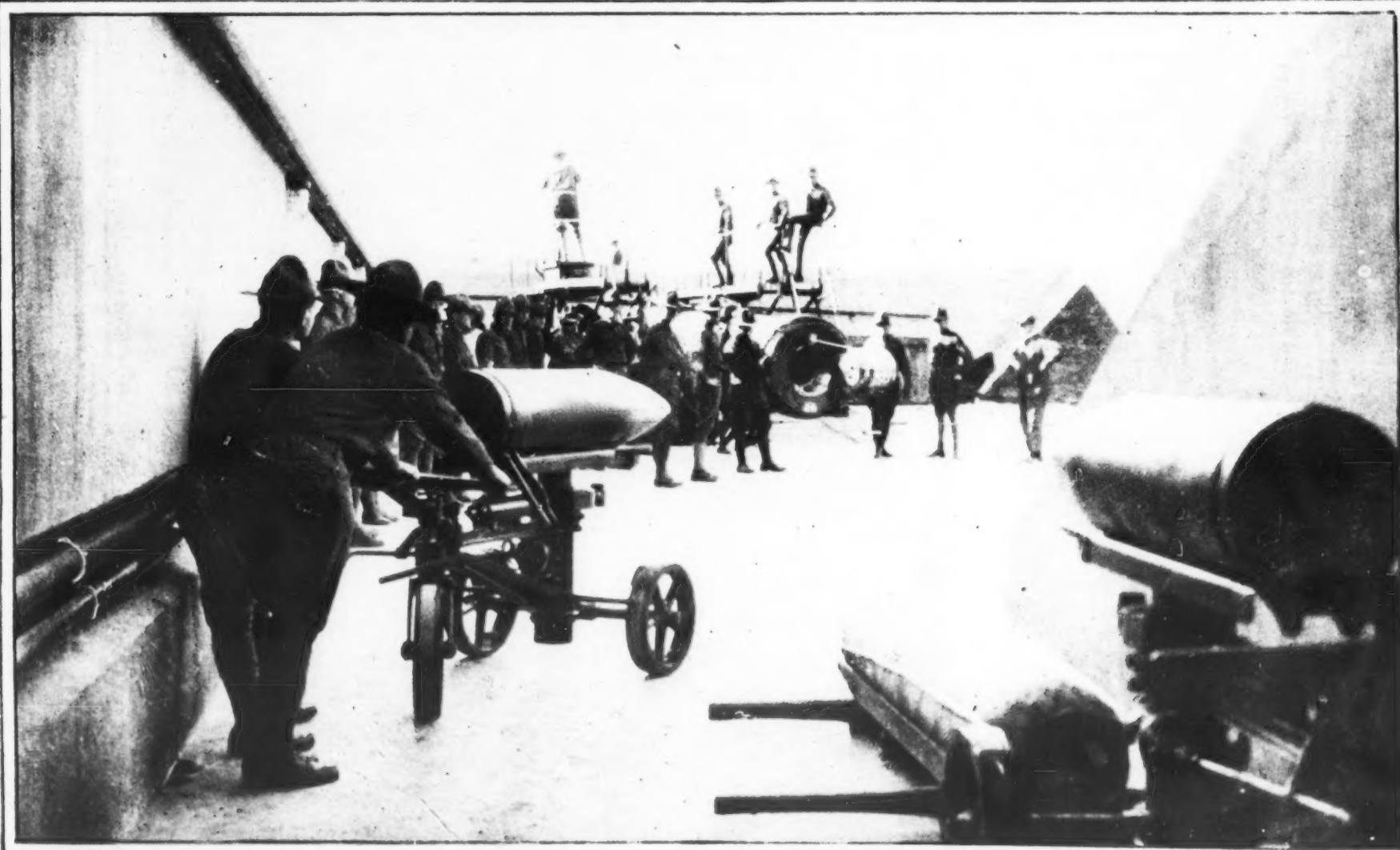


## Powerful American Defenses On the Pacific Coast



ONE OF THE MIGHTY 14-INCH GUNS AT FORT MacARTHUR ON THE PACIFIC COAST. THE PICTURE WAS TAKEN JUST AS THE PROJECTILE LEFT THE MUZZLE. THIS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST OF COAST DEFENSE RIFLES.

(© International.)



CARRYING HUGE SHELLS TO THE 14-INCH GUNS AT FORT MacARTHUR AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The lessons of the war have not been lost on the United States, and it is safe to say that the country will never be caught in such a state of unpreparedness as that which prevailed at the beginning of the world war. An illustration of this fact is found in the superb equipment of Fort MacArthur at Los Angeles on the Pacific Coast. Fourteen-inch guns of the most powerful type, as well as 12-inch mortars, form part of the

defenses, and the value of these, as well as of the gunnery displayed, was demonstrated by the fact that in the recent practice there the "enemy" fleet was utterly destroyed. The Ordnance Department is busy with experimenting with the most approved types of heavy guns for use on the Pacific Coast, as well as for the still more important coast line of the Atlantic.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)